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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXVI NO. 53 BOMBAY. FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1948 Price: 2 ANNAS

Taj
Tonight & Tomorrow
CABARET DINNER DANCE
(Full Cabaret)
Sun 7th
CABARET TEA DANCE
(7 to 9 p.m.)
Harbour Bar
JEANNE CAROLE and ADI ENGINEER with NUNES

Green's
Tonight, Tomorrow and Sunday
CABARET DINNER DANCE
(Full Cabaret)

Western Europe Mobilises Against Russia

Five-Nation Military Pact In The Offing

SPAAK OPENS BRUSSELS CONFERENCE

Hopes Of Arctic-To-Mediterranean Bloc Against Soviet 'Iron Curtain'

BRUSSELS, Mar. 4, (U.P.A.): Representatives from Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg met today to form a Western European Union against Communism's westward spread.

IN TIME FOR PARIS CONFERENCE

The delegates were reported to be in close accord on virtually all of the main pact provisions. It was believed that they would complete their work before the opening of the new Marshall Plan Conference in Paris on March 15.

It was a foregone conclusion that the delegates would include a military clause binding all of the five nations into a common defence pact because of the recent events regarding Czechoslovakia and Finland.

It was predicted that the pact will be presented to the other nations attending the Paris Marshall Plan meeting, along with an invitation to join.

BLOC AGAINST IRON CURTAIN

Approval by the Scandinavian countries and Italy would extend the Union from the Arctic to the Mediterranean and would bring the members against the western border of the Iron Curtain.

The British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, conceived the idea of the Western European Union. The British proposals include a five-nation military, cultural, economic and social pact.

Premier Henri Spaak, of Belgium, heartily endorsed the plan for Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

POLITICIANS FLEE CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE, March 4. (Reuter): Escape attempts by Czech Opposition politicians including a former Minister were reported by the Communist newspaper "Rude Provo" today.

Prof. Adolf Prohazka, former People's Party (Catholic) Health Minister and one of the twelve Ministers whose resignation brought the political crisis to a head, tried with his wife to flee to the United States zone of Germany, the paper said. It did not say whether they succeeded.

Their daughter, 19-year-old Malada, was arrested while trying to cross the border with a Czech Socialist Member of Parliament named Deci. Right-wing politicians also tried to flee, the paper declared.

ENVOY TO THE HAGUE RESIGNS

It was reported from the Hague today that Gen. Serge Ingre, Czech Minister to the Netherlands, has resigned in connection, it was understood, with the crisis in Prague.

CABINET CHANGES IN GUATEMALA

SAN SALVADOR, March 4. (Reuter): Major Guatemalan Cabinet changes—widely predicted to give a shift to the Left or even a fall of the Government—are likely to leave unchanged the country's attitude to her claims on neighbouring British Honduras, cables William Hardcastle, Reuter's special correspondent, who flew to San Salvador yesterday to escape the rigid censorship imposed in Guatemala.

The Gautemala Press almost unanimously condemned President Arevalo for tackling the matter too gingerly.

European diplomats estimated that no more than ten per cent of the Guatemalan population genuinely wanted Belize, the British Honduras port and capital, to be seized.

It was alleged that President Arevalo used the problem of British Honduras as a means of distracting his critics.

BRITISH PROTEST

The British Minister in Guatemala, Mr. Wilfred Hansford Gallienne, yesterday delivered his protest to the Guatemalan Government against Tuesday's "disgraceful occurrences" outside the British Legation. He also delivered a British note rejecting the Guatemalan protest against despatch of the British cruisers "Sheffield" and "Devonshire" to Belize and the landing of troops there. Reports from Belize today said men of the Gloucestershire Regiment were now dug into key defensive positions. The 'Devonshire' has left Belize for the time being.

CHILE-ARGENTINE PACT TO FIGHT BR. CLAIMS

BUENOS AIRES, March 4. (Reuter): Argentina and Chile are this afternoon signing a "pact of mutual defence" for their claims to sovereignty in Antartica, the Argentina Foreign Minister Juan Bramuglia announced today.

Mr. Bramuglia, who was speaking at a press conference, added that the Antarctic question would be introduced at the Inter-American Conference which opens in Bogota at the end of this month.

FINLAND'S POLITICAL PARTIES AND RUSSIAN PROPOSAL

HELSINKI, March 4. (U.P.A.). With the Communists on record in favour of negotiation with Russia, Finland's other political parties were meeting today to discuss the Soviet Union's proposal for an alliance between the two nations.

The parties' Replies, however, may not be ready for communication to the President today.

The Finnish Cabinet is scheduled to meet at the Government Palace at 10.00 (G.M.T.).

PRESS DELEGATION TO GENEVA

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, March 4.

The personnel of the Government of India's delegation to the World Conference on Freedom of Information meeting at Geneva next month has been settled. Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar who is at present in Geneva attending the Maritime Conference on behalf of India will be its leader.

Mr. Bhalja, Information Secretary Government of India and Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor, "Bombay Chronicle", will be amongst its members

Dock Labour Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, March 4

The Government of India has set up a Dock Labour Casualisation Committee with Labour Commissioner Mr. S. C. Joshi as its chairman. The Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust and two representatives each from employer's and Labour are its other members. Mr. Joshi is leaving tomorrow morning for Bombay for opening meetings of committee.

Jawhar Against Merger

DAHANU, March 3. (A.P.I.) Mr. Shivrambhau Tendulkar, Prime Minister in the Interim Cabinet of Jawhar, on assuming office, declared that his Government would strive their utmost for the welfare of the Adivasis, who formed 90 per cent of the total population of the State. He said that the people of the State were definitely against merger with Bombay Province.

A.I.C.C. To Meet In Bombay

NEW DELHI, March 4 (UPI).—The A.I.C.C. Secretariat announces that the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at Bombay on the 24th and 25th April.

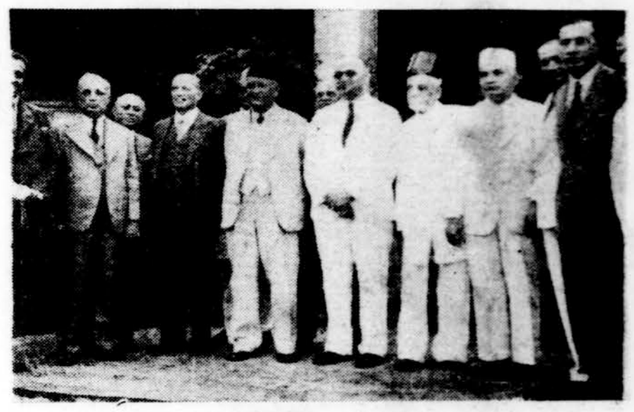
LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY.
NEW YORK, March 4.

Previous Closing	33.76
Today's Opening	33.73
Difference	—3
Today's Closing	34.13
Difference	+37

LAST QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, March 4.

Cotton Jarila March	Closed.
Silver Bullion Ready	Rs. 160-0
Silver Chamber	Rs. 160-4
Gold Ready	Rs. 109-0
Sovereign	Rs. 70-0



The Governor of Bombay, Sir Maharaj Singh was given an "At Home" by the President and members of the Managing Committee of the Society of Magistrates of Bombay on Wednesday. The Governor is seen with his hosts.

MICHAEL REPUDIATES ACT OF ABDICATION

Ex-King Of Rumania Exposes Machinations Of Govt. Installed By Foreign Country

LONDON, March 4. (Reuter): Ex-King Michael of Rumania, who arrived here today from Paris on his way to the United States, announced tonight that he did not consider himself bound in any way by an Act of Abdication imposed upon him by a threat of bloodshed

"I want to avail myself of the first opportunity personally to confirm the facts as they happened", he said in a statement issued to a Press Conference at the luxury Claridges Hotel here

THREAT OF BLOODSHED

"In the morning of December 30, 1947, Mr. Petre Groza and Gheorghiu-Dej, members of the Rumanian Cabinet, presented to me the text of the Act of Abdication urging me to sign it at once

"Both of them came to the Royal Palace after it had been surrounded by armed detachments, informing me that they would hold me responsible for the bloodshed, which would follow as a consequence of the instructions already issued by them if I did not sign withip the time limit"

GOVT. INSTALLED BY OUTSIDERS

The statement continued: "This Act was imposed on me by force, by a Government installed and maintained in power by a foreign country, a Government utterly unrepresentative of the will of the Rumanian people.

"This Government had violated international pledges binding them to respect the political freedoms of the Rumanian people, had falsified the elections and annihilated the democratic leaders, who enjoyed the confidence of the country.

NEW ACT OF VIOLENCE

"The removal of the monarchy" ex-King Michael continued, "constitutes a new act of violence in the policy of the enslavement of Rumania. In these conditions I do not consider myself bound in any way by this act imposed upon me.

"With unshaken faith in our future, animated by the same devotion and will to work, I will continue to serve the Rumanian people with whom my destiny inexorably bound".

29 KILLED

Arab Ambush And British Firing

JERUSALEM, March 4 (Reuter): Several hundred Arabs today ambushed and annihilated a Jewish convoy trying to reach the Jewish settlement near Kalandia air-port, eight miles north of Jerusalem.

By early this evening 17 Jewish dead had been brought to the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. They were said to include members of a Haganah rescue party which had gone out to engage the Arabs and was itself ambushed.

The Arabs withdrew when British troops opened heavy fire on them. Jewish sources reported twelve Arab casualties from British fire.

Every British policeman due to leave Palestine will be out of the country by May 21-six days after the proposed end of the Mandate Wives and families of British police will be evacuated from Palestine by March 28.

SPLIT PLAN APPARENTLY DOOMED

LAKE SUCCESS, March 4 (UPA): The United States formula for handling the Palestine partition problem bogged down today in the United Nations Security Council.

A majority of the 11 Council members flatly opposed endorsement of that section of the American proposal at present. No formal vote was taken. Some chance remained that the United States could salvage the second half of its Palestine formula asking for immediate Big Five talks seeking ways to deal with the increasing Palestine bloodshed. Russia agreed with the principle.

Cases Of Arson In Bina

JUBBULPORE, March 4. (API): Three houses were set on fire at Bina on Wednesday night following communal tension.

It is stated that the tension was caused by criminal assault on a girl. Six persons have been arrested.

Dr. Moonje Dead

Veteran Mahasabha Leader

NASIK, March 4 (A.P.I.): Dr. B. S. Moonje, former President and General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and founder of the Shivaji Bhonsale Military School at Nasik expired at 1-30 A.M. today at his residence after a short illness lasting for a few days.

He was aged seventy-six.

NO MERGER OF RAJPUTANA STATES

NEW DELHI, March 4 (A.P.I.) — There is no basis for the speculations appearing in a section of the Press regarding the likelihood of certain States of Rajputana like Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaipur etc forming parts of one or more mergers, says a Press Note.

Red Deputy Starts Uproar

French National Assembly Adjourned

PARIS, March 4. (Reuter): After Communist and non-Communist Deputies had tried to shout each other down for five minutes, today's session of the French National Assembly was suspended by the Deputy Speaker.

The uproar began when Pierre Fajet, Communist Deputy from Algeria, refused to leave the rostrum after being ordered to do so by a vote of the Chamber.

SIXTEEN REDS ARRESTED.

MADRAS, March 4. (A. P. I.): Sixteen persons belonging to certain Communist-sponsored volunteer organisations in Madras city were arrested by the police tonight.

The arrested persons included the Captain of the Red Volunteers and a sub-editor of "Janasakti", a Tamil weekly of the Madras Communist Party.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN REFUGEE CAMP

AHMEDABAD, March 4. (API): Over 1,500 refugees in the Government refugee camp went on hunger-strike today as a protest against the arrest of 74 refugees in connection with the disturbance in the camp on February 29, when the refugees attacked the police injuring nine of them.

Help China Or Pay In Blood

WASHINGTON, March 4. (UPA): Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, ex-commander of United States forces in China, said today that the United States "will pay in Blood" unless steps are taken now to halt the march of Communism, and he urged the House Foreign Affairs Committee to approve the Administration request for dol. 570,000,000 for economic aid to China.

He said that he did not consider United States military participation in China necessary at present, but that the United States should supply the Nationalist Government with military aid.

Attlee Receives Zafrullah Khan

LONDON, March 4. (Reuter). Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, the Pakistan Foreign Minister, was received by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, at his official residence, 10 Downing Street, last night and had a talk with him lasting for about an hour.

Stop Press

GUN BATTLE IN HAIFA.

JERUSALEM, March 4. (Reuter): A big gun battle is being fought out to-night in Haifa after a large force of Jews had attacked the heavily guarded police headquarters there.

U. S. BLESSING TO EUROPEAN ALLIANCE.

WASHINGTON, March 4. (U.P.A.): The United States has given advance blessing to any political or military alliance the chiefs of the western European nations may agree upon Brussels. The blessing is bi-partisan.

REVISION OF PRESS LAWS IN INDIA.

NEW DELHI, March 4. (A.P.I.): The three-day session of the Press Laws Enquiry Committee concluded to-day in New Delhi. The Committee considered the evidence recorded and formulated their tentative proposals for the revision of the existing press laws in India.

The Committee will meet again on May 2, 1948 for consideration of their report.

CZECH SOCIALIST M.P CAPTURED

PRAGUE, March 4 (U.P.A.): According to the Communist, 'Rude Pravo' National Socialist member of Parliament Bohuslav Deci was captured by frontier guards on Tuesday, when he tried to cross the border illegally from Czechoslovakia into the American occupied Bavaria.

KEROSENE SPECIAL FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, March 4. (A.P.I.): To prevent the imposition of a further cut in kerosene supplies due to shortage of tin plate for containers, a special train of 40 wagons is being run from Tatanagar to Bombay with tin plate says a press note.

COMMUNIST SABOTAGE PLAN IN ATHENS.

ATHENS, March 4. (U.P.A.): War Minister Strates to-day claimed that he had unearthed a broad Communist sabotage plan which included attacks on the Russian and Yugoslav Legation buildings here.

He indicated that the Legations attacks were designed as "provocative" acts to stir a hornets' nest of reaction against Greece by those countries.

MIR LAIK ALI BACK IN DELHI.

NEW DELHI, March 4. (A. P. I.): Mir Laik Ali, Hyderabad Prime Minister, returned from Pakistan today. He had talk with Governor-General Lord Mountbatten and Sardar Patel, Minister for States.

Shanmukham Plan For Socialist Economy

Hint Of Relief To Lower Middle Class

Tip To Capitalists To Step Up Production To Earn Relief

NEW DELHI, March 4.

The Finance Minister, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, replying to the two-day general discussion on the Budget, said he would be prepared in the Select Committee to consider very sympathetically any proposal that would give relief to the Lower Middle Class.

Referring to the fall in the Bombay and Calcutta share markets, the Finance Minister said he was surprised at the way in which the share markets reacted to his budget. Sometimes, he began to wonder in his own mind whether it was an attempt on the part of the investors really to blackmail him, but they would find to their cost that however late the learning might come to him, they could not easily cheat him. He would give a warning that he would judge the effect of the relief in taxation by the increase in production and the increase in the collection of taxes.

The Finance Minister said that the preliminary estimate of customs duties on goods going into and coming from Pakistan was of the order of Rs. nine to ten crores per year. This had not been included in his estimates and hence, even though there might be an upsetting of the revenue and expenditure estimates during the coming year, this source would more than balance their estimates, and he hoped it would result in a surplus when the ministry closed its accounts.

The Finance Minister expected that there would be a very substantial reduction in the price that they would be called upon to pay in food grains in future. Assuming that they imported the same quantity, merely on prices, they ought to be able to save at least Rs. seven or eight crores.

He hoped to inaugurate at an early date a practice of having periodical conferences with all the provincial Finance Ministers.

Replying to the general discussion on the budget, the Finance Minister said that he had to frame the budget propcsals of a newborn State and unfortunately, in the process of the birth, the State had to undergo a most painful amputation.

Within the first three months he was faced with the problem resulting from the migration of no less than eight million people. In the Biblical exodus, Moses commanded the sea to make way so that the children of Israel might reach the promised land. But the unfortunate children of India in their exodus had to wade literally through rivers of blood and through the valley of death.

He had the legacy of a period of inflation and a series of deficit budgets extending over eight years. Added to this, he had to face the problem of restoring confidence which was shattered by the contents of the last budget (hear, hear).

One member had said that his budget was like the old wife in a new sari. "I consider that as the greatest compliment paid to me. It is as one grows in years that one realises the value of an old wife. I have reached a stage in my life when I prefer the old wife to the new butterflies (laughter). Naturally I am very pleased when the old wife appears in a new sari."

NOT FOR CAPITALISTS

In framing his budget proposals it was never his intention to please the capitalists. He would not claim that he had given any direct relief to the poor man. The one

(Continued on Page 7)

INDIA needs..

ADEQUATE HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS

So acute is the shortage of housing that Government must take immediate steps to relieve it. They must do all in their power to speed up a... improve transport facilities so that people could be tempted to reside in distant suburban towns. Mills and factories should be shifted out of city limits and housing accommodation provided for workers near the factories. This step alone would take thousands of workers out of cities and into less crowded districts. Government must also construct inexpensive 'utility' houses on an extensive scale by mass production methods and promptly allocate building materials to those who want to build houses.

Parle's Gluco MONACO BISCUITS

PARLE'S GLUCO & MONACO BISCUITS • PARLE'S GLUCO & MONACO BISCUITS • PARLE'S GLUCO & MONACO BISCUITS • PARLE'S GLUCO & MONACO BISCUITS

No Alcoholic Drinks At Public Functions

Bombay Govt. To Enforce Prohibition On Excise Officers?

SHARP'S PLEA FOR INQUIRY INTO WORKING OF CITY CORPORATION'S RATING DEPARTMENT

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise, told the Provincial Legislative Assembly today that the Bombay Government was considering the question of prohibiting the serving of intoxicating drinks at public functions in the Province and orders were likely to be issued to this effect shortly.

The Excise Minister added that Government might further enforce that all officers of the Excise Department should abstain from the use of liquor.

Mr. Patil, who was replying to criticisms made by several speakers during the two-day general discussion on the Budget, said that the policy of the Government regarding the enforcement of Prohibition was neither to go too fast nor to go too slow, but to choose the middle path.

Referring to complaints about the lack of sufficient propaganda among the people, Mr. Patil said that the recently constituted District Prohibition Committees were making appreciable progress in this respect. The Government, he said, was confronted with many difficulties and opposing forces and he called for the support of all sections of the people to ensure the success of this progressive scheme.

EXCISE OFFICERS

Adverting to the charges levelled against Excise officers, the Minister said that it was not quite easy to change them all of a sudden. But he assured that Government were trying their best to instil a sense of responsibility among them and to root out corruption. He admitted that there was still red-tapism among Government servants, but much improvement had been made since the assumption of office by the Congress. "We must have patience", he said.

WHY HELP CORPORATION?

Suggestions for augmenting the revenues of the Bombay Municipal Corporation with a view to making it financially self-dependent were made by Mr. C. R. Sharp, representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, while offering his remarks the Bombay Government's Budget.

PLEA FOR INQUIRY

The European member, who did not view quite favourably the Government's proposed grant to the local body, called upon the Government to appoint a committee to enquire into the working of the Rating Department of the Corporation which, he observed, was not functioning as efficiently as one would desire. He suggested that the committee should enquire and find out by what percentage the rateable value of properties in Bombay and suburbs had been increased during the past ten years, secondly whether the percentage of rateable value of industrial establishments, like textile mills, had increased in consistence with the growth of these industries; and thirdly by what percentage the rateable value of Port Trust and Railway undertakings within the Municipal limits of Bombay had been raised during the same period.

OTHER PROPERTIES

Mr. Sharp suggested that the rateable values of all other properties in Bombay might be increased, even under the existing control on rent, provided the landlord was permitted to pass on to his tenant only a proportion of the increased burden.

Commenting on other features of the Budget, Mr. Sharp opposed the stamp duty proposed to be imposed on cotton transactions.

He asserted that first priority should have been given to education and not to prohibition.

WHAT ARE LUXURY ARTICLES

Referring to the proposal to bring in more luxury articles under the Sales Tax schedule, Mr. Sharp asked the Finance Minister to clarify his conception of luxury articles. If the Minister intended to include motor cars in the schedule, he would charge him with "inconsistency".

But if he would seek to tax jewellery, he would be quite willing to welcome the step.

Mr. Chandulal Parikh, (Millowners Association, Ahmedabad), resuming his unfinished speech, strongly advocated the improvement of agriculture and small-scale industries in the villages. He suggested the opening of agricultural and technical schools and the enlisting of a number of research students. He also urged the development of the cattle wealth and of improvement of cattle breeding.

INDUSTRIAL TRUCE

Touching on the capital-labour relations and the industrial truce, Mr. Parikh warned the Labour Minister that unless he took immediate steps to counteract the disruptive activities of many of the labour leaders, there would be no rise in industrial production. The Government should tolerate only constructive methods calculated to bring about harmonious relations between capital and labour.

ANY ADVICE TO CAPITALIST?

Mr. Khandubhai Desai: Have you any advice to offer to the capitalist?

Mr. Parikh said that the employer should give labour's due and legitimate rights. He assured that there would be no sympathy for any capitalist who attempted to victimise or exploit labour.

HOPES BELIED AND FEARS JUSTIFIED

Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin, criticising the Budget, said that on a close scrutiny one could not help feeling that his hopes were belied and fears justified.

He put the major blame for the industrial unrest and disorder on the recalcitrance of the employer. He said that the Government's labour policy seemed to be "hesitant". They wanted to take the industrialists with them. He advocated profit-sharing in industry as the best method for maintaining industrial peace and augmenting production.

Mr. G. W. Joshi welcomed the budget and said that after the complete enforcement of prohibition, a new and better generation would arise.

Mr. M. D. Joshi was glad that the programme of education was placed in the forefront of the nation-building activities.

E. I. C. A. REPRESENTATIVE'S LOGIC

Mr. R. A. Podar (East India Cotton Association) opposed the suggestion for the large-scale mechanisation of agriculture on the ground that the country in that case would have to depend on imports of machinery and oil from foreign countries. Except certain key industries, large-scale nationalisation of industries would be premature and inadvisable, he said.

Opposing the imposition of stamp duty on transactions in cotton trade, Mr. Podar said that it would ultimately affect the growers rather than the speculators.

Mr. Babubhai Patel and Mr. S. S. Sastri also welcomed the Budget.

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INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Decides To Enlarge Sphere Of Activities

As a result of Mahatma Gandhi's death a new upsurge in interest in India is evidenced all over the United States. To meet this demand the India League of America has decided to enlarge its sphere of activities. It plans to reach all of the 48 states of the Union. A membership drive is now being launched. The target for 1948 has been set at 10,000 members.

In making this announcement Sirdar J. J. Singh, President of the India League, said, "Mahatma Gandhi's death has suddenly kindled a very sincere and friendly desire among Americans in every part of the country to learn something more about India. Americans now seem to be thirsty to learn about Gandhi's life, his principles and his ideals. The India League intends to disseminate Gandhi's ideas all over the United States. "The India League has never before made any special effort to enroll members, but we are now launching a membership drive and hope to get 10,000 members during 1948."

NEWS AIMS AND OBJECTS DEFINED

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the League, t was decided to issue the following new "Statement of Purposes of the League":—

"The India League of America was founded in 1937 for the primary purpose of helping India gain her independence. India is now relieved of foreign domination. But neither the champions of national liberation in India nor the Americans and Indians who comprise the India League ever thought that the end of alien rule would solve India's problems.

"To safeguard the independence of India, it is necessary to work toward the establishment of an effective democratic world order, the liberation of all colonial peoples, a deep understanding sympathy between East and West, and the freedom of Indians in India. The India League, dedicated from its inception to these purposes and located, as it is, at the seat of the United Nations, will now redouble its efforts to achieve them because it is convinced that this is the best way of contributing to the security and happiness of India and to the peace, prosperity, and morality of all mankind.

"The passing of Mahatma Gandhi spurs us to intensified activity. His tragic death has apparently shocked the western world into a realization that his teachings can guide it through the spiritual bog and moral crisis which underlie our urgent political and economic problems.

"Since Gandhi's assassination many Americans have said that his life demonstrated the possibility of applying his ethics to the solution of modern problems. Believing that the way of Gandhi has a particular meaning for the western world the India League will hereafter devote special attention to the dissemination of Gandhi's ideas throughout America. This will forge a stronger bond between the peoples of the United States and India and heighten the interest which each country has always had for the other.

"Gandhi, Nehru, and the truly democratic elements in India never regarded national freedom as the final goal but rather as the prerequisite to the full freedom of Indians. The removal of communal antagonisms, and of untouchability, will expand individual liberty, guarantee national liberty, and perhaps ultimately lead to a voluntary reunion of the two Indias.

"The India League therefore will strive to encourage, by friendly concern and interest, those forces in India which are endeavouring to shift the emphasis from religious and caste differences to the building of a new India based on economic, political and social democracy."

Cancer Cure Inventor Collapses

SYDNEY (NEW SOUTH WALES), March 4, (Reuter): Mr. John Braud, Australian septuagenarian whose cancer cure claims are being investigated by a New South Wales Government committee, collapsed last night due, it was stated, to weakness arising from overwork.

Mrs. Braud said her husband had been working 16 hours daily for weeks, barely taking time off for meals. The investigation of his claims by the Government committee was stated to be proceeding smoothly.

GUS LESNEVICH TO DEFEND TITLE

Italian Heavyweight Champ's Impressive First Bout

NEW YORK, March 3 (Reuter)—Gus Lesnevich, world light heavyweight champion, declared recently at his Cliffside, N. J. home that he was confident of retaining his title when he faces Billy Fox, young Philadelphia negro, in their second title match in Madison Square Garden on Friday.

Lesnevich, who knocked out the young Philadelphia boxer in their previous match in the Garden on Feb. 28 of last year, will undoubtedly be a betting favourite in their coming 15-rounder as he has always entered the ring in the best of physical condition and as he is known to be an excellent boxer as a sharp puncher.

Fox, whose only setback in 51 bouts, was his knockout by Lesnevich, has been undergoing stiff workouts in a gymnasium in Philadelphia. His last bout was the one in the Garden on Nov. 14 last in which the refree stopped his contest with Jacob Lamotta in the fourth round to save the latter from further punishment.

ALLEGED BETTING 'COUP'

This is the bout that caused quite a "stink' and resulted in an investigation by the New York county district attorney and the New York State Athletic Commission. There were many roumours of a betting "coup" which seemed to be sustained by the poor performance that Lamotta put up that night. Lamotta, however, contended that his poor showing was due to the fact that he entered the ring with a badly bruised side, and the investigation brought out nothing to prove otherwise.

Enrico Bertola, heavyweight champion of Italy, made a favourable impression on American boxing observers in his first bout in the United States, in which he scored a five round knockout over Jimmy Bell, veteran Washington negro heavyweight. The majority of these observers, however, feel that the Italian boxer needs a great deal more experience in American ringcraft before he can be matched with the leading contenders for the heavyweight title.

SHADES OF JACK DEMPSEY

Bertola, who claims to have scored seven victories over his countryman Gino Buonvino, who is also campaigning in the United States, revealed that he was a murderous body puncher but that he was badly lacking in defensive ability. His punches to the head were very wild in most cases, and he could well shorten up his left hooks and right swings. Some observers thought that his style was slightly reminiscent of the one made famous by Jack Dempsey in his championship days.

Bell was no soft touch as he had fought with some of the best heavyweights in the country in recent years and once whipped Joe Baksi. He has a record of having scrimmaged 136 rounds with world champion Joe Louis in various training camps and never having been knocked down there.

Hyderabad Premier As Jinnah's Guest

KARACHI, March 4. ((A. P. I.): Mr. Laik Ali, Prime Minister of Hyderabad State, has arrived in Karachi on a personal visit and is staying at the Governor-General's House.

DECCAN STATES MERGER

Bombay Govt. To Take Charge On March 8

SANGLI March 4. (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay will take charge of sixteen Deccan States (except Kolhapur), which have agreed to merge into Bombay Province, on Monday, March 8.

The following are the States which will be taken over by the Bombay Government: (1) Sangli, (2) Miraj (Sr.), (3) Miraj (Jr.), (4) Jath, (5) Savnur, (6) Mudhol, (7) Jamkhandi, (8) Ramdurg, (9) Kurundwad (Sr.), (10) Kurundwad (Jr), (11) Aundh, (12) Phaltan (13) Bhor, (14) Sawantwadi, (15) Akkalkot, (16) Wadi Jahagir.

Of these Sangli is the biggest State and Wadi is the smallest.

Mr. Vishwaran, I.C.S., Officer on Special duty, now in charge of Law and Order of four States, namely, Sangli, Miraj (Sr.), Miraj (Jr.), Kurundwad (Sr.) will take charge of these four States. On behalf of the Government of Bombay Collectors will take charge of the States in their areas on March 8.

The National Flag will be hoisted on all public buildings, and public meetings will be held in all these States on the day. Police parades will also be held.

HYDERABAD WEEK IN KARACHI

KARACHI, March 3. (A. P. I.): The Public Relations Officer for Hyderabad State in Pakistan, Mr. Mohammad Fathulla Khan, is planning a "Hyderabad Week" for Karachi.

The object of the "Week" is to impart knowledge of the affairs of Hyderabad State to Pakistanis. During "Hyderabad Week" citizens of Karachi will have the opportunity of seeing an exhibition of the arts, sciences and industries that flourish in the Nizam's Dominions.

TOKYO, March 4 (Reuter)—Air Vice-Marshal C. A. Bouchier, who has been Acting Commander of the Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan during the absence in Australia and New Zealand of Lieut.-General H.C.H. Robertson, will sail for England on the 'Dilwara' (11,080 tons) about March 16. Air Vice-Marshal Bouchier yesterday paid a farewell visit to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific.

TATAS IN FINAL

PROVINCIAL HOCKEY SEMI-FINALS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

KIRKEEANS	0
I. A. M. C.	0
AND	
TATAS	2
ST. XAVIER'S	0

The two semi-finals in the Provincial Hockey Championship proved to be rather drab and mostly uninteresting. Of the four teams that played this evening three failed to open their account and the fourth had only one goal to their credit some five minutes before the close when they added to their score.

The first semi-final between the Kirkeens and the I.A.M.C. was of the up and down variety. Chances of scoring were given to both the sides and both the set of forwards wasted every chance of scoring. The soldiers were never a formidable combination and therefore it was all the more surprising that the seasoned Kirkeen side was unable to get through the comparative weak defence in which custodian Herbert was perhaps the only strong bulwark. Pillay, Yusuf and Dada combined well but seldom and what was construed by the one was often frittered away by the other.

THE TEAMS:

KIRKEENS: A. Phillips, J. Phillips and P. V. Lingham; G. Perumal, D D'Souza and C. S. Pillay; James Phillips, M. Pillay, S. K. Yusuf, S. K. Dada and R. S. Batia.

I. A. M. C.— Herbert; Shaw and Piare Lal; Kalwail Singh, Pindi Das and Sant Singh; D'Monte, Arjun Singh, Badrinath, Clarence and Rattan Singh.

The other semi-final was also lifeless but on a somewhat higher scale as the players participating were more skilled and had greater experience. The Tatas with many stars in their side failed to combine into an effective unit and their opponents, St. Xavier's who incidentally are the holders spent most of their time in a futile attempt to get past Gentle first and Pinto afterwards. Edgar and Vaz missed two chances of scoring towards the end of the match which if converted would not only have placed them in the lead but might even have won the match for them. Outside right J. Coutinho and inside-right J. D'Mello were the scorers for the winners.

THE TEAMS:

KIRKEEANS: A. Phillips, J. Phillips and H. Carvalho; G. Fernandes, G. Pereira and T. Pinto; J. Coutinho, J. D'Mello; L. D'Souza, B. Menezes and L. Fernandes.

ST. XAVIER'S 'A'— A. Lobo; O. Perreira and E. Moses, F. Saldanha; T. Lefebour and F. D'Souza; T. Silva; Edgar, A. Vaz; K. Lefebour and G. Williams.

Asiatic Weight Lifting Competition

ENTRIES CLOSE ON 6TH MARCH

The 24th Annual Asiatic Weight Lifting Competition organised by Baghbazar Gymnasium and registered with Indian Weight Lifting Federation will be held on Sunday the 14th March 1948 at Calcutta. Entry closes on 6th March 1948. Intending competitors are requested to send their names, photo blocks and short lifting careers on or before 6th March 1948 to Sj. Sailajananda Ghose, Secretary Competition Standing Committee of Baghbazar Gymnasium at 77, Raja Rajbullav Street, Calcutta, 3.

BLOOD FROM SUGAR-WASTE

Artificial Plasma For Transfusions

British scientists are making artificial blood plasma from fungus which sugar refiners have been throwing away for years. Tests at the world-famous Lister Institute in London have proved that this artificial plasma can be used in a wide range of blood transfusions.

A full series of medical tests is now being undertaken and final results will be known in six to nine months.

The first steps towards the discovery of this new life-saver were taken by a group of young scientists before the war. When they joined the Forces, Professor Sir Norman Howarth and Professor Stacey of Birmingham University carried on the work.

Sir Norman, talking about the success of the Lister Institute tests, told a press reporter recently: "I am no medical man, but I gather that our solution can be used to maintain heart action until the patient's body can produce new blood. The solution is cheap and easy to make. It can be stored in powder form and mixed and heated for use quickly."

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P. O. Box 937, BOMBAY

FIGHTING DRINK EVIL IS BEST HOMAGE TO MAHATMA

Bombay Governor Opens Prohibition Campaign In City

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mahatma Gandhi, the architect of Indian freedom, had always two desires in his heart—one to see salt free from any tax and the other Total Prohibition in the country. His first desire was fulfilled before he was removed from us, but the second still remains unfulfilled. It is now our duty to see the evils of drink disappear from India. This will be the best homage we will be paying to the 'Father of Our Nation", said Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, inaugurating Prohibition campaign in the city at the Government Labour Welfare Centre, Worli, this evening.

The Governor, who said that he himself was a teetotaller, continuing remarked that he had seen with his own eyes that the evil of drink ruined many families. The foreign rulers did not pay any attention to this fact but since India was free now and the country was being ruled by a National Government, a scheme of Prohibition was undertaken. The Government of Bombay had decided to see total prohibition in the province within four years. The task was not an easy one; yet it could be a success if the public co-operated with the Government earnestly.

Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, addressing the gathering said that with the attainment of freedom their responsibilities had increased and they would not be able to discharge them satisfactorily unless some of the evils were not removed. Drinking liquor was the worst among them and it should be uprooted from society. It was only then they could make progress.

Mr. L. M. Patil said: "There are two aims with which the propaganda machinery of Government for Prohibition will operate. The first of these aims is to educate the masses about the evils of drink and the benefits of Prohibition. The second one is to entertain them and thus provide them with healthy substitutes for the drink habit."

REMOVING ROOT CAUSE.

"Our propaganda will not deal with the liquor problem superficially but will go to the root of the evil. It will analyse its causes and move the addict to tears for the distress he has caused himself or will make him laugh at his own folly".

BOMBAY RACES

BOMBAY MEETING —5th DAY — SATURDAY — 6th MARCH, 1948

BYCULLA CLUB CUP

GENERAL OBAIDULLA KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP

SPRING MEETING — 1st DAY — TUESDAY — 9th MARCH, 1948

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RACING UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

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MAHASABHA MEN'S ARRESTS

Adjournment Move Fails In Bombay Council

BOMBAY, Thursday.

When the Bombay Legislative Council met this afternoon, Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, new nominated member was sworn in by the acting President, Mr. Shantilal Shah.

After this Mr. R. N. Mandlik sought leave for an adjournment motion to raise a debate about the arrest and detention without trial of certain Hindu Sabha leaders. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister opposed it. When the vote of the House was taken only two members, including Mr. Mandlik supported his motion, and the President ruled that the adjournment could not be moved.

At this Mr. Mandlik said "I protest" and walked out.

POONA UNIVERSITY BILL.

After this the Prime Minister introduced the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University at Poona, which had passed through all the stages in the Assembly.

Introducing the Bill, Mr. Kher said that it was the desire of eminent educationists that there should be regional universities and now with the enormous expansion of University education in the Province, and the peculiar needs of the different regions, it was felt that University education should be de-centralised and re-organised.

Mr. Kher said, that primary, secondary and University education, were inseperable and when reorganising the first two, it was found necessary to organise University education also, because the latter supplied the teaching staff to the former.

Dr. G. S. Mahajani, and Prof. Davar, warmly congratulated the Government and the Prime Minister on the Bill.

BILL PASSED.

When the Bill came for the second reading, Dr. G. S. Mahajani moved an amendment that one primary teacher elected by the Provincial Board of Primary Education, shall be among the ordinary members of the authorities of the University. The amendment, which was opposed by the Prime Minister, was lost, and the Bill passed through all the stages.

OTHER BILLS.

Among other Bills, which were passed were, the Bill for the establishment of an Additional Civil Court for Greater Bombay, and a bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in its application to Bombay.

Mr. Shantilal Shah presided:

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MAKING OF A GREAT NATION AND OUR DUTIES IN FREE INDIA

—Dr. HAMIED

Addressing the 12th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of CIPLA, the well-known Chemical & Pharmaceutical concern in Bombay, Dr. K. A. Hamied, the Chairman of the Company, said:—

"We cannot separate industry from politics, and social and economic life of the country. I, therefore, think it necessary on this occasion to review briefly the situation in the country and its effect on industry.

We have at last achieved freedom from foreign rule. It is of essential importance that we fully realised our duties and responsibilities under the new status of an independent nation. The foreign power during its 200 years of rule in India, by its subtle methods and the policy of divide and rule, changed our outlook on life by perversion of Indian History and made us think in terms of religion and communities. I have been repeatedly telling the leaders and the people that the so-called communal trouble is not communal at all. In spite of what has happened in India, I still hold this view. In my opinion, power politics of the various political parties in India, and the hidden hand of the foreign power working for their advantage, resulted in this great upheaval in the country. The lust for political power among the various organisations in India, culminated in the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi, world's greatest man in living memory. We cannot sufficiently bemoan Mahatma's death. History has no record of any other person greater than Mahatma Gandhi, who died as a martyr in the cause of spreading love, truth, peace and human brotherhood in the world. By the death of Mahatma Gandhi, we have paid the greatest price which any nation can pay for the attainment of freedom. Let us now work for making India a great and prosperous country, following the preachings of the great saint who is no more with us.

OUR DUTIES IN FREE INDIA

Gentlemen, the greatness of a country does not depend upon its physical or geographical greatness, but on the people who inhabit the country. America, a large country rich in raw materials, was not a great country until its people who came and inhabited America made it great. Britain, geographically a small island, not even possessing much resources, became great and prosperous because of the people of that country. Germany and France became big and powerful for the same reason. Kashmir, geographically possesses all the different features of Switzerland. But the people of Switzerland have made their country one of the world's most industrialised and highly developed States, whereas Kashmir is what we all know. Japan, a volcanic small island, became great and powerful simply because of the will and the greatness of its people. These examples show that it is the people who make a country great. The mere fact of India's geographical greatness and of her achieving freedom from foreign rule would not make India a great country, unless we, the people of India, become great and worthy of being called a great nation.

As drops make an ocean, so individuals make a nation. In order, therefore, to make the whole nation great, every individual must make himself great. Every one of us should concentrate on himself examine his own actions in the light of the interest of the country and the nation as a whole. Each one of us must try to make himself the best possible citizen of the country. Only by this method of self-examination, self-purification, and by vieing with each other in making the best citizen, we can become a great nation,

DR. HAMIED

and make our motherland a great country.

POLITICAL CHANGES AND INDUSTRY

Every political change has its repercussions on trade and industry. These have been aggravated by the large scale massacres in different parts of the country and the forced transfer of population, and have created new industrial and social problems. In fact, we are now faced with post-freedom rather than post-war problems.

A healthy growth of industry and thereby of country's wealth and happiness can only be brought about by an atmosphere of complete peace and tranquillity. Whether as industrialists, scientists, workers, or whether as politicians, or those in position of power in the Government of the country, we must consider it our first and foremost duty as citizens of India to devote our energies for the promotion of peace and harmony and the removal of those dangerous tendencies of caste, creed and provincialism which are hampering our growth as a Nation.

INDIANS FIRST AND INDIANS LAST

Gentlemen, it is my firm conviction which I have been stressing all these years, that India can only prosper and advance if we, the people of India, consider ourselves as Indians and Indians alone. I took my lessons from the very source at Sewagram, where I had the privilege to stay in the Ashram with Mahatma Gandhi. Your Company, Gentlemen, had the rare honour of a personal visit by Mahatma Gandhi in 1939. An Honour which you and I, and those who may run this Company after me, shall always hold with reverence and pride. I have tried these principles in CIPLA and I am happy that I have succeeded in my efforts. Everyone, whether among the shareholders of CIPLA or the Directors, the staff, or the workers—in short, all who work in this Company consider themselves as Indians first and Indians last and are guided by the sole desire to promote the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry of the country. I wish to assure you that so long as I remain at the helm of this big Company, CIPLA shall remain a national enterprise and the poison of caste, creed, or communalism shall never enter its precincts.

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY

In my Presidential Address on the occasion of the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, held at Madras on the 29th November, 1947, I pointed out a number of causes which were hampering the progress of industry in one way or the other. I am convinced that unless the Government follows my advice and removes these causes, the industry will remain in its present condition. The first and foremost of these are:—

1. The removal of Controls and Trade Restrictions.
2. Import Duties on Machinery, Scientific Apparatus, and Basic Raw Materials must be reduced.
3. Transport must be made easily and cheaply available.
4. Excise Laws must be revised and made Central.
5. Standards of Quality not only of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, but of all commodities manufactured in India, must be fixed.
6. High Taxation on personal incomes and corporate bodies must be drastically cut.
7. The work of Industrial and Agricultural Development and Planning must be entrusted to technical experts and not to theoretical economists and capitalists.
8. The ways and methods of the past government and the machinery of Governmental Departments must be completely changed.
9. The Red Tape Methods not only still prevailing as a legacy of the past, but on the contrary becoming more and more prevalent, must be removed.

These are the causes which, in my opinion, are at the bottom of the present depressing atmosphere in industry as well as in our daily life.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORT OF RAW MATERIALS HAMPERING PRODUCTION

Industrial production depends on the supply of raw materials. India does not possess necessary raw materials for all types of industries. This is specially the case in the Pharmaceutical Industry. It is therefore necessary that till such time as the basic chemical raw materials are not available in the country, all restrictions on their import should be removed. The import of these raw materials will not in any way affect the Dollar Exchange for, our production of finished drugs and medicines will considerably increase and substantially reduce the import of these articles. It is, therefore, surprising that on the one hand great stress is being laid by Government on increasing production, and on the other hand the Government is restricting the import of industrial raw materials which are necessary for increasing the production. In many instances even the import of Laboratory Apparatus so necessary for the Pharmaceutical Industry has not been allowed. When the previous Government used to create such difficulties, we were under the impression that the foreign government does not desire the production in the country to increase. I am at a loss to understand what reason can there be for our National Government to continue the same policy.

EXPANSION OF CIPLA LABORATORIES

It is very encouraging that the demand for CIPLA Products has not only not gone down but considerably increased. Our plans for expansion of Laboratory premises were completed when the unfortunate happenings took place in India. The expansion scheme has been for the time being withheld owing to the unsettled conditions in the country, specially the uncertainty of private enterprise and the unbearable income tax on personal incomes and on corporate bodies which leaves no incentive for further development.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

We have, during the past year, expanded our existing premises considerably and a new Pharmacological Department has been opened under the charge of a first class pharmacologist who is at present in America and will join us in the near future.

LABOUR RELATIONS IN CIPLA

I am indeed glad to inform you that the relations between Management and Labour in CIPLA have been excellent. This is due to my constant efforts for the promotion of those elements of human relations between man and man the absence of which is the cause of all our present afflictions. From this point of view CIPLA is perhaps a model concern.

MEDICAL PROFESSION AND PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

The medical profession in India has a very important role to play in the development of pharmaceutical industry in the country. With the attainment of independence from foreign rule, I am sure the co-ordinated efforts of the medical profession and the pharmaceutical industry will result in making India independent of foreign medical products which are still pouring into this country. I wish to assure the Medical Profession that the drugs made by CIPLA and by other well-known manufacturers in India, are of the same high standard and quality as any corresponding product made by other manufacturers in the world. It is, therefore, very essential that the old prejudice which still persists in some quarters against medicines made in India, which to my mind was greatly due to the foreign rule in the country, must now vanish.

Before I close I have to place on record my personal appreciation, and that of other members of the Board of Directors, of the spirit of loyalty and devotion shown by the staff and workers of the Company throughout the year."

Mahatma Gandhi—A Man Of Faith

BY DR. RANJEE G. SHAHANI

And so Mahatma Gandhi is gone! His murder is something far more frightening than cunning political crime. It belongs to the dread kingdom of absolute evil.

"The innocent perish while the wicked flourish like the green bay-tree." Why is this so? Plato brooded on the matter (he was thinking of the fate of Socrates,) and came to no satisfactory conclusion. Shakespeare held, with Ecclesiastes, that "Time and circumstance happen to all men." Fine; but the proolem still remains — the good fortune of the bad and the bad fortune of the good:

"And he that of the black seed eateth fruit, To him the saviour as honey shall be sweet; And he in whom the white seed hath struck root, He shall have sorrow and trouble and tears for meat."

Here, let us confess, we have one of the supreme paradoxes of life. The rose is born to bloom, but it must fall when the east wind blows. Why?

MISSION OF PEACE

The whole civilized world has mourned the passing of Mahatma Gandhi. Kings, Presidents and Prime Ministers have told us in what high esteem they held him. Almost everybody is agreed that the bullets that killed him have, in a very real sense, struck us too; for we are now deprived of his wise counsel. In a brutal and brutalising world he stood for peace and goodwill among men. His very presence, as was proved again and again, gave healing and health.

The first person to give me news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination was my housekeeper. "Isn't it terrible, sir?" she said. "He was such a good man." I heard similar words wherever I went. There is no doubt that the English have felt the death of Mahatma Gandhi as a personal loss. How can this be, you ask, since he fought them for years. The fact is, the English put goodness above every other quality; and they were convinced that Mahatma Gandhi was a truly good man.

Many have tried to analyse the character of Mahatma Gandhi. To what they ask did he owe his tremendous influence not only in India but in many parts of the world?

Mr. L. S. Amery tells us that he was a "saintly mystic." This is flatly contradicted by Edward Thompson who did not think that Gandhi was a saint. These differences seem to me meaningless. There have been many sains and mystics who have gone their way to dusty death without moving anyone.

NOBLE IDEAL

The secret of Mahatma Gandhi's success, other writers inform us, was the secret of a great popular leader—one who embodied and appealed to the peculiar instincts and emotions of his own people. This is only partly true. Mahatma Gandhi was certainly popular, more popular than any other man we can think of; but —and here is the point—even those who differed from him often bowed to his wishes. How was this possible?

Mahatma Gandhi was absolutely selfless. Every Indian—even his bitterrest political foes-knew that. This man had no axe to grind. He was always thinking of the good of others. That India should take her rightful place in the comity of nations was one of his most cherished ideals. He pursued it in ways that others did not like, but nobody doubted even for an instant the nobility of the ideal. Englishmen instinctively approved of it.

The first thing then to remember is that we Indians trusted Mahatma Gandhi as we trusted no one else. Our interests and the interests of our country, we knew, were in safe hands. Many preferred his misleadings to the leadings of opportunist politicians.

INNER VOICE

Then Mahatma Gandhi was a man of faith. He believed in the oneness of God and, therefore, in the oneness of humankind. For him there were no inferior and superior races. All were the children of God and equal in his sight.

This side of Mahatma Gandhi appealed equally to East and West. He was compared to Christ and the comparison was by no means ridiculous. Mahatma Gandhi, like Christ, had heart knowledge. An inner voice spoke to him and conveyed to him secrets hid from others.

Mahatma Gandhi was brave as few have been brave. He did things that would frighten many a soldier. But he was never foolhardy; he always knew what he was doing. Because he was rooted in Truth, he often achieved the impossible. Passivity, with him, was a kind of higher activity. He concentrated his powers towards one end, and nothing could deflect him from his purpose once he was convinced that he was right.

But, like all supremely sensitive souls, he was ever prepared to learn. He never persevered in an error out of mere pride. He was always ready to say: "I'm sorry, I was wrong. I shall make amends." Here he showed his true stature.

FIRST OF THE MODERNS

It is said that he was simple-minded and did not understand the vast and intricate problems of the modern world. This is hardly correct. Mahatma Gandhi hated the false complexity of our days and wished us to return to the grand simplicities. Man, he said, is the master of his fate. he cannot be the slave of his fellow beings or of machinery.

I call Mahatma Gandhi the first of the moderns. He was an activist, but an activist who spent his life in disinterested service. "One for all and all for one"—that was his secret dream; and he acted his dream.

And now he is no more. I can hardly believe it. Silent is the voice that in a word or two could convey so much. It is not only India that mourns his loss, but the whole world.

Indian Universities To Have Chinese Professors

Dr. Ram On International Exchange Of Teaching Staff, Members And Students

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Five to six Chinese professors would be coming to India in a short time to teach Chinese in some of the Indian Universities according to a letter from Sun Fo, Vice-President of the Chinese Government to Dr. V. S. Ram, Head of the Department of Political Science, University of Lucknow speaking this evening on "Exchange of Professors and Students of India with Asia, Europe and U. S. A." at the Durbar Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society under the auspices of the Indian Institute for Educational and Cultural Co-operation—Maj.-Gen. Sir Sahib Singh Sokhey presided.

Stating that the scheme of exchange of professors and students between the U. S.A. and Germany instituted 50 years ago, was a great success and helped to foster a closer understanding between these countries, Dr. Ram opined that the Indian Government should promote a regular scheme of exchange of professors and students between India and other American, European and Asiatic countries. India would be greatly benefited by this scheme. It would be a great advantage in the progress of science and would foster the understanding between different nations.

ATOMIC RESEARCH

The speaker asserted that it would be wrong on the part of Canada and U. S. A. to keep for themselves the findings of atomic research.

Suggesting a scheme for exchange of professors and students between India and other countries, Dr. Ram said that the Government of India should start with 100 students and then increase the member to 1,000. To-day, he said nearly two crores of rupees were spent on education of students in foreign countries. If the exchange scheme was properly organised it would cost less than Rs. 2 crores. India should also invite professors and students from the U. K., U. S. A. and Far Eastern countries to study Indian languages, sociology and philosophy in India.

Dr. Ram announced that the Institute of International Education in U. S. A. had decided to send professors to China, Burma and Ceylon and shortly they would send some professors to India.

Thanking the speaker, Dr. G. S. Ghurye, Professor of Sociology of the Bombay University, regretted that the decision of the Inter-University Board taken 15 years ago to exchange professors between different Indian Universities was not yet implemented.

BATTLE FOR LIFELINE IN MANCHURIA

NANKING, March 4. (Reuter): Gen. Fan Han Chieh's mechanised forces were to-day said to be making further headway in their drive to clear the Communists from the Peiping-Mukden railway, the Government's lifeline in Manchuria.

Government troops in the Tiehling area to-day began a counter-offensive to recapture Kaiyuan the important town 50 miles north of Mukden, taken by the Communists last week.

Government air and naval forces were also reported to be bombarding Yingkow in what was thought to be the prelude to an all-out bid to recapture the key Manchurian seaport.

DEFECTION OF DIVISION DOES IT.

The loss of Yingkow last week-end was attributed by Mr. Wang Hur Yi, leader of the Manchurian delegation visiting Nanking, largely to the defection of an entire Nationalist Division.

The delegation had asked the Government to appoint Chang Hsuen-Liang "the young Marshal" as leader of Nationalist forces in Manchuria.

REHABILITATION OF ANDAMANS

NEW DELHI, March 4. (A.P.I.): The Standing Finance Committee has approved the proposal for the extension of the Indian Tariff Board for three years.

Among the other proposals approved by the committee are those for the rehabilitation of the war ravaged Andaman and Nicobar islands, strengthening of various engineering and technological institutions in India and a Central Government grant for the Workmen's State Insurance scheme.

Towards re-establishing the economic life of the Andaman and Nicobar islands, the committee approved a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs. If possible, one or two social workers either from the Ramakrishna Mission of the Servants of India society will be associated with this relief work.

The Committee approved in principle a scheme to strengthen existing engineering and technological institutions. After certain details have been worked out, grants for 1947-48 will be made by the Central Governments.

Among the institutions to benefit is the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The Committee also approved a yearly contribution of Rs. 38 lakhs by the Central Government towards operation of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Scheme, the grants to continue for five years.

This scheme provides for certain benefits to persons employed in factories in cases of sickness, maternity cases and employment injury.

A non-recurring grant of Rs. 5 lakhs and a recurring grant of about Rs. 40,000 a year were sanctioned for the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

It is understood that further meetings of the Committee will be held later in the month.

Kiran Roy In W. Bengal Govt.

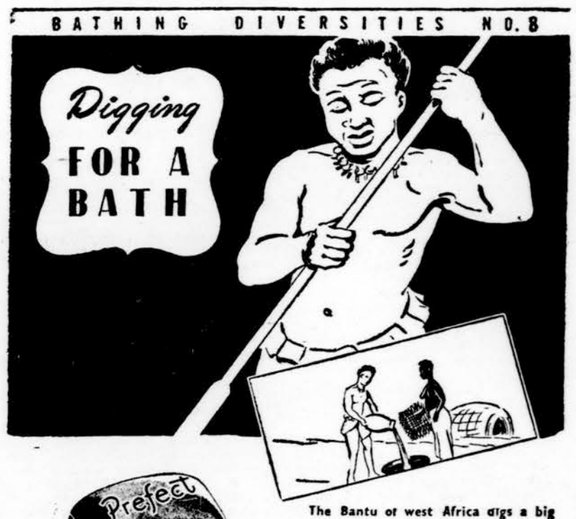
CALCUTTA, March 4. (A.P.I.): Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy has been appointed a Minister of West Bengal. Mr. Roy was sworn in this evening. With him the West Bengal Government have 13 ministers.

It is learnt that Mr. Roy will be Home Minister, Mr. Roy, who is the leader of the Congress Party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, will resign both his membership and leadership of that party. He will also resign his membership of the Congress Party in the East Bengal Legislative Assembly.

Twenty-seven persons were convicted for violating various control regulations, in the Panch Mahals District. Most of them were sentenced to suffer a day's rigorous imprisonment and the fines imposed ranged between Rs. 15 and Rs. 400. In the Kaira District, 13 persons were convicted and sentenced to fines ranging between Rs. 30 and Rs. 300.

In the Surat District, sentences were imposed on 23 persons. The heaviest fine imposed was Rs. 151. Nine persons were sentenced for offences under the rationing orders. The heaviest fine was Rs. 300.

BATHING DIVERSITIES NO. 8



The Bantu of west Africa digs a big hole in the ground, puts a number of strange herbs and spicy leaves into it, fills it with hot water and lastly goes into it for a long and hearty soak-an odd and odious form of bath indeed! Civilised people, however, prefer bathing with a soap which guards the skin-health, enriches the complexion and fills the mind with refreshing cheer. Such a one is Modi's PREFECT TOILET SOAP.

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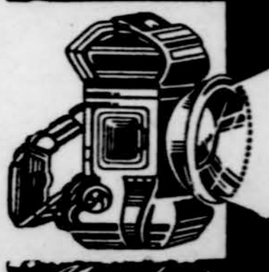

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1,272 New Tenements For Bombay Before June

Nanda Outlines Programme Of Construction

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, Bombay, met the members of the Housing Committee, this morning and considered the housing programme.

In a statement, he said that the target of 1,25,000 houses fixed for the next five years was based on the expectation that the employers and local bodies will themselves take up construction on a large scale.

As far as the local bodies and the employers were concerned, he added, the hope had not materialised even to a small extent.

He added: "I am looking forward to very early legislation by the Government of India to place at our disposal very large funds for housing by means of a levy on the employers. Till this happens—unless meanwhile the employers do something on their own account—to discharge their responsibility in the matter, the housing activity in the Province cannot but proceed on a limited scale."

Reviewing the work he said: "Here is a brief factual statement of the progress and immediate programme of the Housing Department of the Government of Bombay. The Government established the Housing Board on the 18th January 1947 and appointed a Housing Advisory Committeee on the 28th February 1947. A comprehensive programme was adopted by the Housing Board on the 17th February 1947 and approved by the Housing Advisory Committee on the 10th June 1947.

"The actual work of construction commenced on 27th June 1947. The programme envisages the construction of 1,25,000 tenements in a period of five years of which 15,000 would be put up by the Government and the rest will be in the shape of independent or assisted construction through employers, local bodies, cooperative societies and private enterprise.

Some addition to the available living accommodation is expected to arise from reconditioning of military structures, to make them suitable for use for residential and other purposes."

With regard to Goverment's immediate programme, he observed:

"1,272 tenements in Bombay, 164 in Ahmedabad and 224 in Sholapur, a total of 1,660 tenements—are expected to be completed, at a cost of a little over Rs. 64 lakhs before the monsoon sets in. According to the number of rooms per tenement, the new houses are distributed as follows:—

Three room tenements	364
Two room tenements	1200
One room tenement (for single persons)	96

The accommodation comprises, 3538 rooms and will provide living space for about 8,000 persons.

"Plans have already been made for building 1,671 tenements during the year 1948-49, of which 686 will be in Bombay, 586 in Sholapur, 314 in Hubli and 85 in Ahmedabad. These projects will cost Rs. 79 lakhs. Arrangements are being considered for the addition of another 2,000 tenements during the same period of which on completion should bring up the total to 3,671 as the coming year's contribution on behalf of Government to the solution of the housing problem in the Province.

The Housing Department took over from the military during the course of the year several groups of huts ments capable of being transformed into 4000 tenements. Three hundred tenements have already been made fit for occupation, and another 237 are under conversion. In the case of these 587 tenements the cost of acquisition and conversion will amount to Rs. 8.6 lakhs.

Hutments which will later on accommodate 900 families are now occupied by 5,500 refugees.

So far no houses have been built by the local bodies, the employers or the co-operative societies under the scheme of assisted construction. Twenty cooperative societies have been registered and the Government has prepared a scheme of land development which will enable these societies to have 400 acres of land for building houses. Financial assistance has also been offered to co-operative societies on terms which have already been announced.

"Complete statistics of actual construction by private enterprise in the various industrial cities in the Province have not yet been collected. The Provincial Iron and Steel Rationing Officer has issued permits for steel for the construction of 3,989 tenements as under:

96 for one room tenements.
2,134 for two room tenements.
1,247 for three room tenements.
389 for four room tenements.
123 for five room tenements.

The quantity of steel so far released for this purpose is about 4,000 tons.

"Provision has been made by the Government of Bombay for the amount of Rs. 4 crores in the space of five years as a part of its post-war reconstruction programme for the province. Considering the rate at which the housing activity on behalf of the Government has progressed already it appears that the resources at the disposal of the housing department will have been expended and utilized before the expiry of three years. The housing programme sanctioned by the Government of Bombay has promised 15,000 tenements during the next five years depending, in part, on the payment of a subvention by the General Government and the yield of a proposed levy on industry. No help has been forthcoming from either source so far."

Guatemalans Stone British Legation

Papal Nuncio Asks For Police Protection

BELIZE (British Honduras), March 4 (Reuter)—The Papal Nuncio in Guatemala City has asked for police protection for the British legation, following yesterday's strong protest by Britain against the demonstration outside the legation on Tuesday.

The Papal Nuncio, it was reported, asked the Guatemala Foreign Minister for this protection in his capacity as head of the diplomatic corps in the city.

Owing to the local censorship the incidents had not hitherto been described in detail, but latest reports here said the demonstrations in Guatemala city—described in the British protest as "disgraceful occurrences"—lasted nearly two hours.

A "very large number" of demonstrators took part. They climbed the walls and roofs of the legation chancery, fixed up posters, and hoisted the Guatemalan flag.

Later the demonstrators took down the flag because, it was reported, they considered it an "insult to their flag" to fly over the building, and then hoisted a skull and crossbones flag. They also threw stones, made violent speeches and sang their national anthem several times.

The note of protest delivered by the British Minister to Guatemala, Mr. Wilfred H. Galliene, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared that "the Guatemalan Government was well aware that this demonstration was planned."

It further stated, "The Guatemalan Government provided police for outrages. I am bringing to your Excellency's attention outrages which I saw with my own eyes."

"Spies, Not Journalists"

Guatemalan Action Against British Correspondent

SAN SALVADOR, Mar. 4 (Reuter): After being accused by the Guatemalan foreign office of being spies and after being placed under an iron censorship, I and four other correspondents flew today from Guatemala to Salvador, Pacific coast Central American Republic south of Guatemala, radioes William Hardcastle, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

It was only by leaving Guatemala that we could report freely events occurring inside the country, where tension caused by Guatemalan claims to British Honduras and anti-British feeling appear to be approaching a climax.

A break in relations between Guatemala and Britain seems likely any day now.

A Guatemalan Foreign Office spokesman, Senor Louis Jose Mendoza, described correspondents as "British spies, not newspapermen."

Indian Govt. Mission Flying Back Home

Satisfied With Results Of Visit

LONDON, March 3 (Reuter)—The Indian Government Mission which came to Britain to arrange for the recruitment of civilian technical personnel for some of India's ordnance factories, is satisfied with the results of its visit, it was learned today.

The members of the mission—Mr. H. M. Patel, Defence Secretary to the Government of India, General F. R. Bucher, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, and Mr. A. K. Chanda of the Finance Ministry—are flying home on Sunday.

It was indicated today that the purpose of recruitment was to bring ordnance factories, where practicable, into service on protection of consumer goods.

These factories, it was felt, should manufacture such items as components of textile machinery, road rollers and other goods in cases where this could be done without "rejitfing", thus preserving their war potential.

AIR SERVICE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND JAPAN

To Be Opened On March 19

LONDON, March 3, (Reuter): The first civil air service between Britain and Japan—a route of over 10,000 miles—will open on March 19, British overseas airways announced today that they would extend their existing flying boat speedbird route, now ending at Hong Kong, to Iwakuni, near Kure, headquarters of British commonwealth occupation forces chosen as a temporary terminal.

The ultimate terminal will be Tokio.

Hong Kong to Iwakuni will be flown in one state, and this extension of the route will add 1,385 miles, making an overall distance from poole airport, Dorset, of 10,625 miles.

Night stops will be made at Augusta (Sicily), Cairo, Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok and Hong Kong, and the whole journey will take seven days. Four-engined flying boats, carrying 22 passengers with mail and cargo, will be used, and the through service will be once weekly in each direction at first.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, March 3 (Reuter) President Gonzalez Videla of Chile, in a statement on Chile's dispute with Britain over Antarctic sovereignty, declared last night: "We do not seek quarrels, but we are capable of energetically depending that which by right belongs to us".

ADMINISTRATION OF MERGING STATES

Morarji's Reply To Bombay Assembly Questions

BOMBAY, Thursday

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, stated in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today that after the coming into force of the States Merger Scheme on March 8, Government proposed to appoint a Chief Administrator in each of the merged States as a temporary measure. "This is necessary as it will enable the Government to take over the administration of the States without any delay and give them sufficient time to consider the question of forming one or more new districts by readjustment and rearrangement of the areas of the States of the adjoining districts of this Province", the Minister added.

Mr. Desai, who was replying to a series of short notice questions by Mr. A. J. Doddameti on "the great dissatisfaction felt by the Karnatak people following the handing over of the administration of certain merged States in the area to the adjoining District Collectors, said: "The alleged grievance is, however, the outcome of a wrong appreciation of facts. The actual merger of the States in question has not yet taken place. Owing to unsettled conditions in some of the States, Law and Order had to be taken over by certain District Magistrates. No racial or territorial considerations such as the rights or claims of Maharashtrians vis-a-vis Kannadigas are involved in this arrangement".

AKALKOT PROBLEM

Asked by the same member whether consequent upon the merger of Akalkot State, Government had felt the necessity of creating a separate Kannada Taluka comprising that area, the Home Minister replied: "The question as to how best the area of the Akalkot State can be amalgamated with the neighbouring district will form a part of the general question regarding the re-adjustment of districts consequent on the merger".

PUNITIVE TAXES TO BE REFUNDED

Mr. Morarji Desai, replying to questions by Lallubhai Makanji Patel said that punitive taxes collected from various villages in the Province by the Sec. 93 Government during the 1942 movement would be refunded. He said that Rs. 18,269 had been collected by way of such tax.

BHOPAL MUST MEND HIS WAYS

Dr. Pattabhi's Warning

UJJAIN, March 4 (UPI): "The Nawab of Bhopal must mend his ways and introduce full responsible government in his State. If he does anything to impede the progress of his people the Prajamandal will not hesitate to launch direct action against him," said Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Working President of the All-India States' People's Conference, while inaugurating the session of the Central India Regional States' People's Conference held at Gandhinagar, Ujjain.

Dr. Sitaramayya paid tributes to political workers such as Khan Shakir Ali Khan, who underwent untold sufferings to rouse political consciousness in the people of Bhopal.

Referring to the creation of the Malwa Province Dr. Pattabhi expressed the hope that all States of Central India including Gwalior would join the new province. He hinted that the Ruler of Gwalior might be chosen as the first Rajpramukh. The creation of Malwa, he said, was a great triumph of the people of Central India who were yearning for it for the last so many years.

"We have won freedom, but we are still miles away from Swarajya which means equal opportunities for all, the elimination of unemployment and the abolition of class distinction. I hope the people of the States will take the rightful place in achieving this object," concluded he.

PUDUKOTTAH MERGER PLAN OPPOSED

PUDUKOTTAH, March 4, (API): A resolution opposing the merger of Pudukottah state with Madras Province and demanding that the question of merger should be decided by a plebiscite in the State was passed at an All-Party Conference held here last evening under the presidency of Mr. Arunachala Thevar, a Member of Pudukottah Legislative Council. A Committee was also formed to implement the resolution and to wait in a deputation on the States Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

NEGROES ABSTAIN FROM VOTING

WRIGHTSVILLE (Georgia), March 4 (Reuter).—No Negroes voted in the Johnson county democratic party primary election here, presumably as a result of Tuesday's Klu Klux Klan demonstrations in which 300 white-robed men and women burnt the Klan's fiery cross symbol.

The City Judge, Mr. W. C. Brinson, said he did not believe that the Parade had anything to do with the absence of the country's 400 qualified Negro voters.

"Negroes just are not interested in country affairs," he insisted and said that the Klan's demonstration was not intended to intimidate Negroes.

NIZAM'S GOVT. DENIES PRESS REPORT

HYDERABAD March 3 (API): A press note issued by the Nizam's Government denies press reports alleging torture of a student named Yadhwa Reddy by the state police at Warangal and that he died as the result of torture. The note says that Reddy was arrested recently and detained in Warangal jail He is alive and is in good health. Medical examination show no mark of violence on his body.

A.I.C.C Office Shifting To New Delhi

Sadiq Ali Explains Reasons For Transfering Headquarters

ALLAHABAD, March 3 (API).—Mr. Sadiq Ali, permanent Secretary of the A.I.C.C. has issued the following statement in connection with the transfer of A.I.C.C. Headquarters:

Sometime ago we announced the decision of the Working Committee that in view of altered conditions in the country, the A.I.C.C. Headquarters be shifted to New Delhi. Arrangements are now complete for the transfer of the A.I.C.C. staff and our records, books and furniture in the course of the next week. From the middle of this month it is hoped the A.I.C.C. Office would start functioning in its full strength from Delhi. All Congressmen, Congress Committees and other concerned are requested to address all communications after March 10, to 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi. The A.I.C.C. Office receives newspapers and periodicals in all languages and from all parts of India. The Managers of these papers are requested to note the change of address.

It is not without deep regret that we have come to the decision to leave Allahabad, specially the Swaraj Bhawan in which our office has been commodiously housed all these many stirring and eventful years. Swaraj Bhawan is the generous and munificent donation of Pandit Motilal Nehru to the nation.

RUSSO-EGYPTIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

CAIRO, March 3 (Reuter): Russia today signed a trade agreement with Egypt containing a clause granting both countries "most favoured nation treatment for all products of soil industry."

The agreement drafted in English provides for the barter of 38,000 tons of Egyptian longstaple and medium cotton for 216,000 tons of Russian wheat and 16,000 tons of maize.

Transfer will be made in Russian ships, with the exchange of commodities to be made within four months.

BRITISH SHIPS FOR CHINA

LONDON, March 3 (Reuter)—Britain will shortly lend to the Chinese Government the cruiser 'Auror' and the destroyer 'Mendip' Mr. John Dugdale Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today.

He said that Britain had already lent the Chinese Government the corvette "Pstunia" and eight harmour defence launches. Two submarines yet to be selected would be lent to them later.

One thousand Chinese officers and ratings had so far been trained by British instructors to form crews for ships.

PAKISTAN GOVT. SETS UP ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

KARACHI, March 4 (A.P.I.)—The Government of Pakistan has appointed an Economic Committee of the Pakistan Cabinet to take decisions on issues to be submitted by the recently established development and planning advisory boards. The Premier, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, will be the President of the Committee while Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar and Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada, Ministers, will be its members.

No Free Rail Tickets To Refugees From Pakistan

BOMBAY, March 4 (UPI): It is learnt that the Government of India, in the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, have decided not to issue free rail tickets to refugees from Pakistan other than Madrasis, Marathas and Bhayas belonging to the United Provinces, for their home towns in Hindusthan.

Explaining why no free tickets are issued to Sindhi refugees, a spokesman of the Government of India said that Sindhis have no homes to go to for which they needed tickets. The authorities do not want that by giving them free tickets they should encourage them to go to places where they are not wanted or where they are likely to be lost. Moreover, most of the Provincial and States' Governments have declined to receive more refugees in their respective areas.

10-Year Programme Of Mysore Geological Dept.

BANGALORE, March 4 (UPI):—The Director of Geology, Mysore, Mr. B. Rama Rao, has drawn up a ten-year programme to be undertaken by the State Geological Department. The programme is now under the consideration of the Mysore Government.

CEYLON MEMORIAL FOR MAHATMA

COLOMBO, March 4 (UPI).—The question of raising a suitable memorial to Mahatma Gandhi, in Ceylon, was discussed at a meeting held at the Vivekananda Society Hall, Colombo. Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M.P., suggested that the best way to perpetuate Gandhiji's life and ideals would be to found a Central Gandhi Ashram in Colombo, popularise the use of 'Charka' in every home, doing away with untouchability and bringing about communal amity. It was decided to call another more representative meeting in the Town Hall, at an early date, to decide the form of Gandhi Memorial.

HYDERABAD, March 3, (API): About 2,000 politicals have been so far released out of a total of about 3,000 who had been arrested in connection with the satyagraha movement started in August last by the Hyderabad State Congress, it is learnt.

Pakistan Nationals Among Raiders

DEFENCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT IN DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, March 4 (A.P.I.)—The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, said in the Dominion Parliament today in reply to Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru that it was a fact that "raiders from the Sialkot District have looted and burnt villages within the Indian territory near the Sialkot-Jammu border and on either side of the Kathua-Samba-Jammu Road."

There were 27 raids in February 1948, as a result of which nine villages were burnt and looted.

Adequate steps had been taken to guard the Jammu-Kathua Road. It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details, the Defence Minister said.

Question:—What is the number of persons murdered by the raiders?

Ans:—The information is not readily available.

Question:—Has the insecurity of the Kathua-Jammu Road adversely affected the despatch of troops or supplies?

Ans:—No.

ADEQUATE PROTECTION FOR LABOUR

Pandit Kunzru: Are the raids still going on?

Sardar Baldev Singh: It will be difficult to say. Raids do occur from time to time and they are being repulsed.

Smt. Durgabai: Are the raids on the increase or on the decrease?

Ans: Sometimes on the increase and sometimes on the decrease (laughter).

Pandit Kunzru: Is it a fact that owing to the raids the construction of the road is being delayed?

Ans: To some extent, but as I have already stated, arrangements have been made to give adequate protection to labour.

Pandit Kunzru: Is it a fact that till very recently the labourers did not have adequate protection and, therefore, did not stay at certain points which were specially liable to be attacked?

Ans: It is not possible for me to disclose the measures Government have taken but, as I have already stated, adequate protection has been given to the labourers.

Mr. K. Santhanam: Who are the persons participating in the raids? Are they Pakistan policemen or soldiers or mere civilians?

Ans: As far as our information goes, the raiders are tribesmen and some nationals of Pakistan. As to the suggestion made by Mr. Santhanam, there are various kinds of rumours which we have not been able to confirm.

Mr. Biswanath Das: In view of the constant and serious nature of these raids, have Government taken effective action or do they propose to take effective action in the very near future?

Ans: I have already stated that we have taken adequate steps.

SHORTAGE OF I.C.O.S.

Sardar Baldev Singh said in reply to Pandit Kunzru that the shortage of Indian Commissioned officers for all branches in the Royal Indian Navy was 111. In the Indian Army, on March 31, 1948, the shortage would be about 400 officers, excluding 182 British officers who were volunteering for a period longer than three months. The R.I.F. was short of about 390 officers excluding six R.I.A.F. vacancies, which were at present being held by R.A.F. officers.

The Defence Minister explained a number of steps which Government were taking to make good this shortage.

The Defence Minister said in reply to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao that there were certain establishments which were engaged in matters relating to design, research and development of army equipment, vehicles and stores.

In answer to Mr. Santhanam, the Defence Minister said that steps were being taken to appoint an Advisory Committee of Scientists and also to appoint Scientists in the Department.

SALARIES AND POSTS.

The Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, said in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that the number of temporary employees with more than three years' service in the different departments was 530 officers and 11,424 subordinates.

Replying to Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari and Mr. K. Santhanam, Sardar Patel said that 95 officers of the Government of India were drawing a salary of over Rs. 3,000. Eighteen of them were getting less than Rs. 3,000 before August 15, 1947.

Question: Have Government undertaken to continue to pay salaries on the old scale to pre-1931 entrants, even when they are promoted quickly from comparatively junior posts to high senior posts?

Ans: Yes. All officers are ordinarily allowed the salary fixed for the posts to which they are appointed, without reference to the length of service.

OPIUM PRODUCTION.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Finance Minister, said in reply to Mr. Lakshminarayan Sahu that the Government of India had recently accepted as their policy the prohibition of opium production except for medical and scientific use and would endeavour to give effect to this policy at the earliest possible date compatible with effectiveness.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, said in reply to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao that the Ministry was pursuing the question of a general recognition of Indian degrees by American Universities.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO U.N.O. LEAVES BOMBAY

BOMBAY, March 4 (A.P.I.): Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the U.N.O. Mr. M. C. Setalvad and other members of the delegation left Bombay for Lake Success by a T.W.A. skymaster this morning.

The delegation was given a send off by Mr. S. L. Silam, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Shamaldas Gandhi, Mr. Joachim Alva and a large number of friends at the Santa Cruz airport.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and Mr. S. P. Saxena, of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, left by the same plane for Geneva to attend a meeting of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.

Mrs. Madhuri Desai, wife of Mr. Dhirajlal Desai, Indian envoy to Switzerland, also left by the same plane for Geneva.

GIRJA SHANKAR 'EN-ROUTE' TO NEW YORK

KARACHI March 3. (API):Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Adviser to the Government of India delegation to the U. N. O. on the Kashmir issue arrived in Karachi by air this evening and will leave for New York early tomorrow.

Military Assistance Prime Need Of Chinese Govt.

MacArthur's Reply To U. S. Foreign Affairs Committee

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPA).—General Douglas MacArthur told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that a military solution must be accomplished in China before economic reconstruction and other reforms can be brought about.

In a cable responding to the Committee's request for his views on China aid, MacArthur said the "civil strife now engulfing the land" was of primary importance and trying to achieve internal reform before the communists were defeated was like trying to "alter the structural design of a house while it was being consumed by flames."

The Allied Commander in Japan said it was impossible for him to accept the committee's invitation to come here to testify on the $570,000,000 programme for economic aid to China. (The Committee also invited Major General Claire Chennault, former United States Air Commander in China to testify. They received his acceptance today.)

MacArthur said it would be "utterly fallacious to underrate China's needs or their importance." He warned Congress not to "overconcentrate on happenings and events" in Europe because of "deep rooted racial and cultural and business ties" but to realise that the hope of American generations in the future to keep pace with the progress of those of the past lies no less in the happenings and events across the Pacific."

McArthur said the United States should maintain a "friendly and searching" interest in Chinese reform but the "maintenance of China's integrity against destructive forces which threaten her engulfment is of infinitely more immediate concern."

Describing China as the "fundamental keystone in the Pacific arch" MacArthur said, "I can say without the slightest hesitation that a free and independent, peaceful and friendly China is of profound importance to the peace of the world, and to the position of the United States....Underlying all issues in China now is the military problem. Until it is resolved, little progress can be expected toward internal rehabilitation, regardless of the extent of outside aid. Once it is resolved, however, there is little doubt that China's traditional resiliency will provide a basis for rapid recovery to relative stability."

Thus, MacArthur made it plain he considers military assistance the prime need of the Chinese Central Government. He outlined his thoughts in more detail in this paragraph:

"The flow to China of military surplus to our own requirements has been resumed. Additional material support should be measured in equitable relation to such global aid as may be determined upon in the orientation of American policy without underrating the strategic importance to it as to the world of a free and peaceful China without ignoring her impoverishment and fatigue in the consequence of so many years of violent struggle over her soil, without failing to accurately access her potential in stability and advancement of own future standard of life, without neglecting to recognize our long and friendly relationship well tested through years of peace and war.

MacArthur said he felt that China's problems were "part of the global situation that should be considered in its entirety by the House Committee."

Socialists To Quit Congress

Lohia Says There Is No Place For Them In New Set Up

BENARES, March 3. (API): Dr. Manohar Lohia, the Socialist Leader, addressing a public meeting here said that the Socialists would very shortly detach themselves from the Congress "with much pain but without any quarrel."

He added that personally he was in favour of the Socialists leaving the Congress. The Congress, he continued, was built by Mahatma Gandhi and millions of humble people who had suffered with him in achieving India's freedom. According to Dr. Lohia, there was no place in the new Congress constitution for those who liked to criticise what they felt to be wrong. If the Socialists continued to remain in the Congress, their position would become "very awkward."

Dr. Lohia further said that "vast masses of poor people in the country looked upon the Socialists as their friends but the latter were unable to do any good for the millions because whenever they criticised the Governments, they were regarded as rebels. If he had power in his hands, he would have abolished Zamindari first and considered the question of paying compensation later, Dr. Lohia concluded.

RUSSO-FINLAND TREATY TAYKS FAIL

Finnish President's Objection To One Clause

HELSINKI, March 3, (UPA): It was reported tonight that President Juho K. Paasikivi informed Russia that Finland will not sign a mutual assistance treaty patterned after the Soviet military pacts with Rumania and Hungary.

Authoritative sources said Paasikivi made this point clear in a conference Saturday with Russian Minister Lt. Gen. G. M. Savonekov. The sources emphasized Paasikivis expression that there was absolutely no opposition to entering negotiations with Russia for some kind of mutual assistance Pact. He still was awaiting political party replies to seven questions he posed about the treaty.

He made no public statement pro or con. The president was understood to have objected to clause number 2 of the Romanian and Hungarian treaties, which specifies that "one party shall, in case of war, give the other all military or other support necessary and by all means available."

Paasikivi reportedly told Savonekov that such a clause would permit Russia to send Finnish troops anywhere it pleased in war. He later told the cabinet the same thing.

WAR TALK IN BRITAIN

LONDON, March 4 (I.P.A.)—The consternation and gloom here over the last week's Czech crisis is reminiscent to Munich days 1938 when Czechoslovakia was overrun by the Nazis. The talk of war is everywhere—in factories, metros, streets and pubs. People feel that there will be a war with the U.S.A. and Russia as chief contestants.

The British Press too talks of war. However, the 'Daily Herald' calls for a "renewed effort to enlist Russian co-operation in world-wide partnership which was planned in the San Francisco Charter".

In a leading article entitled 'Red Light', the "Daily Mail", says that "Czechoslovakia is lost. Finland can be written off. New Communists attempts may be expected on Italy, France and Scandinavia"....."All history shows that when rival Power blocks are nearly of the same strength is inevitable".

The Tory "Daily Graphic" suggests that America should warn Russia that if she moves another mile forward "atom bombs will rain on the Soviet Union"

The paper "thanks God for Gen. Franco and Dr. Salazar. If it were not for the far seeing statesmanship of these two men it might easily happen that the Democracies when Russia prepares to attack Britain, would be left without a single base as the Kremlin's fifth column will ensure that France is convulsed when the Russian drive approaches its climax. That is a dreadful prospect."

Gold Coast Situation Alarming?

British Troops Stand By Ready To Fly To W. Africa

GIBRALTAR, March 4 (Reuter): British troops were standing by here early this morning ready to fly to West Africa—presumably the Gold Coast—in case of need.

Four big transport planes landed on Gibraltar airfield last night and the second battalion of the Cameronian Regiment was ready to fly off to a destination which at first was kept a close secret.

Late last night the War Office disclosed that the destination of troops was West Africa, but it was added that the alerting of the troops and the provision of the planes was merely a precautionary measure.

The war office added that "it appears at the moment unlikely" that the troops would be needed

SHE INSPIRED HIM
only to be caught
in his WILES
A moving Tale of an
Unsophesticated Girl

Dak Bungalow

SURAIYA, WASTI,
M. ISMAIL, GOPE.
Director: SADIQ

Lyrics: MADHOK

MAJESTIC

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Sat. Sun. Matinee at 12-30
Ad. Booking 10 to 12 and 5 to 6

TAJ Daily: 4, 7 and 10
Sun. Mat at 1 p.m.
Booking: 9-30 to 11-30
A JAISINH Release.

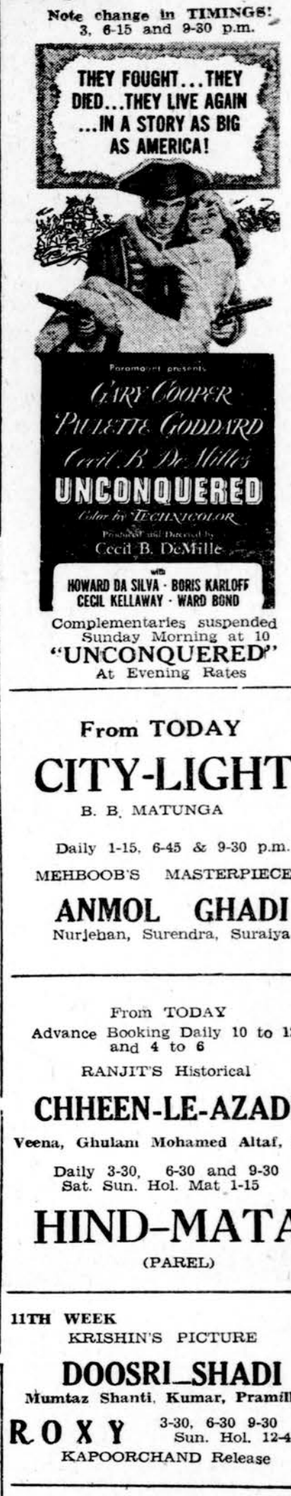
GRAND CHANGED PROGRAMME
Huge Stock of Wild Animals
THE GREAT ROYAL CIRCUS
Near MARINE LINES STATION
DAILY 2 SHOWS at
6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
On Sat., Sun. and Holidays extra show at 3 p.m.
Special feats by Prof. MOITRA, Prof. NARAYANRAO, SANDO ARANJO and ITALIAN TROUPE.

A RURAL DRAMA!
PREM ADIB PICTURES
DEHATI
Starring: JEEVAN, UMA KANT, RAJ ADIB, RANJIT KUMARI, SHANTA KUNWAR & PREM ADIB
WATCH FOR OPENING AT
KAMAL & LEDO
Natural air—Conditioned Theatre, Juhu
A FINE FILMS Release

7th WEEK!
J.M.R.'S SOCIAL HIT
SHAM SAVERA
SWARNALATA, WASTI
Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Sun. Tuesday 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL
A 'DIAMOND' Release

ENJOY IT! SEE IT! NOW IT'S ON AT—
EXCELSIOR
Daily:- 3 shows: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Plans for Reservation open
HER LOVE DREAMS CAME TRUE.
at the embarrassing moments!
Meet The LOVERS IN COLUMBIA'S CATCHY COMEDY,
'IT HAD TO BE YOU'
Starring:—
GINGER ROGERS CORNEL WILDE
With Percy Waram, Spring Byington, Ron Randell

REGAL air-cooled and comfortable
Note change in TIMINGS!
3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.



Complementaries suspended Sunday Morning at 10
"UNCONQUERED"
At Evening Rates

From TODAY
CITY-LIGHT
B. B. MATUNGA
Daily 1-15, 6-45 & 9-30 p.m.
MEHBOOB'S MASTERPIECE
ANMOL GHADI
Nurjehan, Surendra, Suraiya

From TODAY
Advance Booking Daily 10 to 12 and 4 to 6
RANJIT'S Historical
CHHEEN-LE-AZADI
Veena, Ghulam Mohamed Altaf, etc.
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Sat. Sun. Hol. Mat 1-15
HIND-MATA
(PAREL)

11TH WEEK
KRISHIN'S PICTURE
DOOSRI SHADI
Mumtaz Shanti, Kumar, Pramilla
ROXY 3-30, 6-30 9-30 Sun. Hol. 12-45
KAPOORCHAND Release

INDIA'S PREMIER THEATRE
METRO
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
2nd MUSICAL WEEK
The Only Musical in the City!
Esther Williams
in M-G-M's
FIESTA
in Technicolor
Added Attraction
THE LIGHT THAT SHONE
Mahatma Gandhi Tribute
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10
FIESTA
At Regular Matinee Prices

GALA OPENING
Friday 12th
—IT HAS BEEN ALREADY ACCLAIMED BY THE PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT!
BOMBAY CINETONE'S
Samrat
Ashok

Starring: VEENA, SAPRU, SHAMIM, HUSNA BANU, SHAKIR & ULLHAS
Produced and Directed by K. B. LALL
Music: GYAN DUTT
Plans open from Sun. 7th 9-30 to 11-30 a.m.
A 'DIAMOND' Release
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 10, 2004
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 23, 1367
Parsi: Meher 4, 1317
Sunrise 6-55 a.m., Sunset 18-45 p.m.
Hightide 07-28, 22-08 Lowtide 03-35, 14-20

To-day's Engagements

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: The Municipal Commissioner will meet elected members of Ward No. 8 today (Friday) 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Junction of Charni Road and Grant Road (Railway Hotel) and go round with them in the Ward.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE: Special meeting today (Friday) at 4-10 p.m. (S.T.) for further consideration of Budget Estimates of B.E.S. and T. Undertaking approved by the Committee for the period from 1-4-1948 to 31-3-1949.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Manas—The Thinking Principle" is subject for consideration today (Friday) at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

TIBBIA MEDICAL COLLEGE: 10th anniversary celebration today (Friday) C. J. Hall. Programme: 3 p.m. Exhibitions of films on Medical subjects for Medical students, doctors, "hakeem" and "vaids" only: 6 p.m. Variety Entertainment (Admission free). Mr. A. P. Sabawala, Mayor, will preside.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Meeting at Green's today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. when Dr. Navinkumar Dalal, D. Sc. (Heidelberg) who was in Germany for over 19 years will speak on "Problems of Present-day Germany".

CANERY TRIP: Hindustani students and Pracharakas will leave Charni Road Station, at 6-5 p.m., on Sunday, the 7th inst., and leave Borivli, at 8-0 a.m., for Canery Caves.

B. P. C. C.: An urgent meeting of Bombay P. C. C. today, at 6 p.m. at the Congress House.

"PRIDE"—by Mr. D. G. Kulkarni, whose one-man show of his paintings will be opened this evening at the Bombay Art Society's Salon

Kher's Tribute To Women's Relief Work

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

A tribute was paid to members of the Bombay Women's Distress Relief Committee and the 80 odd co-operating women's organisations for their splendid work during the past five months by B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, addressing a meeting of the Committee at the Secretariat this noon.

Referring to the carnage following the partition of the country, the Premier said that a large number of people had perished in the communal disturbances and uprooted from their homes and rendered homeless and left without means for earning their livelihood. Then there were thousands of women who had been abducted. They need to be welcomed back with love and cordiality and made to feel at home in their new surroundings, he added.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Friday, (March 5).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Shalini Gokhale (Bhairavi) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 L. K. Kunte (Clarionet) 8-45 Zawwar Hussain (Ghazal) 9-0 Shalini Gokhale (Bilawal) 12-0 p.m. Programme of special interest to women (G) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Gayaki 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Glenn Miller and His Orchestra (Gray) 2-0 Torch at Organ 2-15 Tommy Dorsey and His Orch. 4-20 School Broadcasts 5-0 R. D. Joshi (Violin) 5-15 Children's Programme (B, U and T) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Vasantrao Rajopadhye (Hanskinkini) 6-30 Kolak Krut Geeto (Gujarati Geet) 6-45 Saleh Mohammad and Party (Naat Hameed) 7-0 Topic of Day 7-10 Locals 7-15 Vasantrao Rajopadhye (Multani) 7-30 Adhuinik Chitrakalechen Valan (M) by D. R. Godse 7-45 J. L. Ranade 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 M. S. Kanaukar (Chhayanat) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Musical Interlude 9-45 Battle for Freedom by N. J. Nanporia 10-0 V. K. Kunte (Miyan Malhar) 10-20 Purushottam Solankurkar (Jaijaivanti).

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Gurjar Rangbhoomi 5-35 p.m. R. D. Joshi (Violin) 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4.880 kc/s)—7-45 p.m. Com. News 8-0 Champaklal Veragiwala (Geet Badrayan) 8-15 Saleh Mohammad and Party (Naat Shakil) 9-0 Purushottam Solankurkar (Khokar) 9-20 V. K. Kunte (Sham kalyan) 10-0 Araldo De Andrade—Tuna Portuguesa (Portuguese and Continental songs and music) 10-30 Vocal Gems from Italian Operas 10-45 Dominic Vaz—Violin.

Ashok Mehta Criticised For Misleading Workers

Corporation Carries Resolution On Recent Port Trust Strike

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting held this afternoon passed by majority a resolution previously moved by Mr. Babubhai Chinoy attacking and condemning the workers of the Bombay Port Trust for their six weeks' strike and criticising Mr. Ashok Mehta for misleading the workers.

Mr. Chinoy's resolution was passed by the House, only two votes being cast against it, these two being Messrs. Ashok Mehta asd Zulmiram Choudhri.

Earlier, Mr. Zulmiram Choudhri moved an amendment seeking to condemn the Chairman and trustees of the Bombay Port Trust for provoking the strike.

Mr. Ashok Mehta to whose original resolution of January 30 calling upon the Corporation to urge the authorities of the B.P.T. to settle amicably the dispute between them and the workers—Mr. Choudhri had moved the amendment, was then given his right of reply to the debate.

Mr. Mehta pointed out that the workers had called off the strike on the basis of a formula evolved by Mr. S. C. Joshi, Central Labour Commissioner. This formula included, among other things, the withdrawal of dismissal orders served on the workers by the Chairman of the B.P.T. the setting up of a joint machinery representing the administration of the B.P.T. on the one hand and the workers and their unions on the other, for the purpose of going into and settling all existing and future points of dispute; and finally the granting of a loan of Rs. 50 per worker to be repaid and returned in easy monthly instalments.

Mr. Mehta asserted that the Chairman of the B.P.T. had not fulfilled the terms and conditions of Mr. Joshi's formula on the basis of which the strike had been called off.

Mr. Mirza, a representative of the Corporation on the B. P. T. said that he was not aware of any conditions which required to be fulfilled. He asserted that the workers had gone back to their work unconditionally.

The House then passed Mr. Chinoy's amentment to Mr. Mehta's resolution, in the form of a substantive proposal, by majority, Messrs. Ashok Mehta and Choudhri being the only two Corporators who opposed.

Swiss Industries Fair 948 In Basle

Switzerland, that little country lying in the heart of a Europe exhausted by warfare, has retained an intense economic vitality. She represents, thus, the affirmation—in common with several other countries—of the persevering efforts being made by this Continent to recapture its former prosperity.

The Principal Swiss Fair, that of Basle, provides an all-round and complete display of Swiss national production. It has become a centre of interest for the large numbers of international buyers who come year after year with a view to purchasing Swiss goods.

The Fair will take place this year from 10th to 20th April for the 32nd time. Those interested can already obtain all the information they require from Switzerland's diplomatic and consular representatives or from Swiss Chambers of Commerce or official agencies in foreign countries.

DRAMA IN AID OF REFUGEE STUDENTS: Refugee Students have organised a charity show Consisting at a full length Play 'Kiska-Bhoot', and a one act Play on Hindu Muslim unity 'Main-Ka-Hoon' along with many patriotic and purposeful songs and dances in aid of Refugee Students on Saturday (March 6) at 6 p.m. in Sunderbai Hall. The proceeds will be utilised for the benefit of Refugee Students.

DARING ROBBERY IN CITY BANK FOILED

"WELL DRESSED" MEN SNATCH Rs. 3,000 FROM A CONSTITUENT

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Two bank-thieves who attempted to pull o ff a scoop at the Laxmi Bank, at Apollo Street, at mid-day today, came into the clutches of the Police as they tried to escape with their booty.

The two well-dressed crooks, it is said, came to the "paying cashier" and presented two hundred rupee notes for change.

They were given ten rupee notes and as they counted the change, it is stated, they became squeamish and shouted that some of the notes were bad.

Just then a constituent of the bank who had cashed a 'hundi' of Rs. 3,000 it is said, was also counting the bundle of notes which he received. They succeeded in diverting his attention sufficiently to be able to grab at the bunch in his hands.

Pulling out a portion of the wad in the distracted man's hands, it is said, the two snatchers speeded away elbowing their way through an excited crowd which tried to prevent them.

The crowd however, pursued them and a constable who was on patrol duty not far away from the bank is said to have apprehended them with its help.

The stolen notes are reported to have been recovered, but in the confusion some are said to have dropped.

ORNAMENTS WORTH RS. 4,725 STOLEN

Mohamed Yasin Babulla, it is said, had ever been a very useful sort of man in helping many to tackle their most acute servant-problems. He would cater servants and that too very 'reliable ones.'

However, it soon turned out, it was alleged, that he was also helping himself when he feigned to help others and the 'reliable ones' served him more than their temporary masters. Hence he was arrested by Nagpada Police yesterday.

It appears that Babulla secured the employment of a Christian boy. The employer of the boy is a complainant in the case. Three weeks after, Babulla, came again and requested the complainant to dismiss the Christian boy, as he had heard that the boy was not 'reliable'. Instead, he brought another by name Baboo alias Mangalsingh.

On January 24, all the members of the family had gone out, leaving Baboo alone in the house. When they returned, they found the boy missing, the cupboard broken open and all the gold ornaments valued at Rs. 4,725 stolen. Enquiries have revealed that the boy had visited the accused on the day of occurrence of theft. It is further alleged that the accused is a leader of a gang of miscreants of the locality.

Mr. Awar, the Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon ordered him to be remanded into police custody.

SUSPECT IN CHEATING CASE ARRESTED

John Todd, a Calcutta entrepreneur who runs a publicity concern under the same name has been arrested by the Bombay C.I.D., on a charge of cheating.

It is alleged that the accused who pulled off a 'publicity stunt on a well-known firm of advertisers in Calcutta attempted to repeat it in Bombay, unfortunately for him on the same concern's branch in Bombay.

Todd is said to have contracted to sell widely circulating editions of road maps prepared by his firm said to be bogus.

Todd, it is alleged, prepared a solitary copy of the stipulated map and sent it to his constituents to hoodwink them. The other copies were never printed.

The Police revealed that sometime last year Todd collected Rs. 2,400 from Messrs. Press Syndicate Ltd., of Calcutta who purchased a portion of advertising space on the map from him on the understanding that 5,000 copies of the same would be printed and circulated in the 1947 edition.

A similar map was noticed in an adjacent firm with entirely different advertisements.

Todd was, however, unlucky when he, it is alleged, miscalculated and approached the Bombay branch of the firm of advertisers whom he had already "pinched"—with a similar offer for a consideration of Rs. 3,300.

The Bombay branch which had been forewarned of the antics of Todd, promptly handed him over to the Police.

The suspect was enlarged on bail at the Esplanade Police Court, to-day.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT

How a pilot of Air-India Ltd., is alleged to have been cheated by an automobile salesman was revealed in the Court of Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, this morning.

Pestonji Framroz Hirji who was granted bail by the C.I.D., it is said, met the airman Mr. J. Joseph in a Calcutta bound plane and offered to sell him an Austin 10 for Rs. 8,500.

Hirji, it is alleged, later advised the pilot through a trunk call from Calcutta to pay the stipulated amount to Mrs. Hirji in Bombay. He thereupon handed over the money to Mrs. Hirji on the following morning, when she contacted him over the 'phone and made an appointment to receive it.

As the car was not forthcoming, nor was the money refunded Mr. Joseph lodged a complaint with the Police.

In a last minute attempt to retrieve himself Hirji is said to have paid back Rs. 1,500 to the complainant.

Sind M.L.A. Interrogated

BOMBAY, March 4 (UPI): Kazi Mohomed Akbar, M.L.A. (Sind), a Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Sind, who is on a visit to Bombay, was yesterday summoned to the Police Headquarters and subjected to interrogation by the Special Branch police, it is learnt.

Enquiries at the Police Headquarters show that all Pakistani nationals are required to notify their presence on arrival in Bombay to the police authorities and give the purpose of their visit.

Municipal Workers' Demands

A deputation of the Municipal Workers' Union headed by Miss Maniben Kara, General Secretary of the Union, will wait on the Mayor of Bombay, today (Friday) at 3-30 p.m. It will place before him a few demands on behalf of the Municipal workers, and press for an immediate increase in the dearness allowance.

TWO BIG FIRES IN CITY

Damage Estimated To Run Into Thousands

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Two big fires within the last 24 hours, one in the North of the City last night and the other in one of its central parts, kept the Bombay fire-brigade busy throughout.

Last night at about 10-45, the godown of the Jawahar Dyeing and Printing Works, at Tardeo, where films, chemicals and acids were stored caught fire. The blaze which assumed menacing proportions took 10 fire-engines, nearly an hour to bring it under control. The godown was gutted and the loss is estimated to run into several thousands.

The second fire broke out in a three-storeyed residential building at Tadwadi, Chira Bazar at about ten o'clock this morning.

It is said to have originated on the ground floor of the building in a cardboard box manufacturing factory.

The people living on the other storeys of the building had to be rescued at great risk by firemen who battled for a full hour before the blaze could be subdued.

As the flames enveloped the first floor in its entirety, women and children living above shrieked. Some swooned with the choking volumes of acrid smoke which filled their flats through windows and doors.

Fire engines arrived on the spot inside of five minutes and extinguished the blaze in time to prevent further damage.

As one batch of firemen applied themselves to the task of putting out the fire, another batch rescued those stranded in the premises by means of mechanically elevated escape ladders.

ARRESTED ON THEFT CHARGE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

One R. G. Dhairawan was caught red-handed, while committing theft of parts of a public telephone, by the Byculla Police who arrested him on the spot.

It is alleged that the accused, after removing three screws, took into his hand the transmitter including the month-piece, when the police arrested him. When his person was searched, it is further alleged, some parts of other telephones, were also found and it is suspected that he is involved in several such crimes.

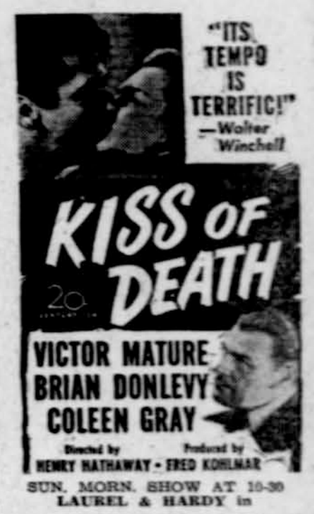
Mr. Awar, the Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon, ordered him to be remanded into police custody.

MATRICULATION
EXAMINATION QUESTIONS
Write for free booklet
MATHAI'S PUBLICATIONS
Blavatsky Lodge Bldg,
French Bridge, Bombay 7.

DEAFNESS
Partial or total—complicated with head noises and other troubles—how long and what causes—cured radically and permanently in four weeks by our safe, sure world-wide reputed and tested Herbal home-treatment. Particulars on request.
KAMALA WORKS (B.C.)
Panchpota, BENGAL.

ASTHMA (DAMA)
The World-renowned remedy for Asthma — "LACHHMANA BUTI" cures Asthma radically by one single dose taken in the night of full-moon dated 25-3-48.
CORRESPONDENCE IN ENGLISH PLEASE.
MAHATMA SHRI JANKI SEWA ASHRAM
P.O. CHITRAKOT, U.P.

STRAND
Daily 3-15, 6-15 and 9-15 p.m.



SUN. MORN. SHOW AT 10-30
LAUREL & HARDY in
"THE BIG NOISE"
at Reduced Rates

There is nothing like daily *Inner* Cleanliness to keep your head clear and your body fit. So remember to take your glass of Andrews regularly. Let it cleanse and purify your whole system, like this:—

FIRST . . Andrews cleans and refreshes the mouth and tongue.

NEXT . . Andrews settles the stomach and corrects acidity.

THEN . . Andrews tones up the liver and checks biliousness.

FINALLY . . To complete your Inner Cleanliness, Andrews gently clears the bowels. It sweeps away trouble-making poisons, corrects Constipation, purifies and cools the blood.

Packed in tins in cartons. Fresh stocks everywhere.

ANDREWS
LIVER SALT
COOLS — REFRESHES — INVIGORATES

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 4, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall during the past 24 hours from 1st November, 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 4th March, 1948 :—

Ahmedabad 101 74 0 4.4 plus 4.1, Ahmednagar 70 61 0 2.2 plus 0.5, Allahabad 87 59 0 1.2 minus 1.0, Baroda 103 65 0 0.2 —, BOMBAY 95 74 0 0.3 minus 0.5, Calcutta 92 62 0 3.3 plus 0.7, Delhi 82 56 0 3.9 plus 1.5 Hyderabad (Dn.) 93 61 0 1.1 minus 1.0 Indore 92 58 0 0.9 minus 1.3, Lucknow 89 58 0 1.5 minus 0.6, Madras 87 69 0 5.6 minus 15.7, Mysore 92 66 0 2.3 minus 1.2, Patna 89 61 0 0.6 minus 1.4, Poona 97 61 0 1.8 plus 0.4, Sholapur 98 63 0 0.4 minus 1.6, Simla 66 51 0 4.5 minus 3.2.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, March 4, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather summary for Thursday, (4th Feb.) :—

Yesterday's secondary western disturbance over North-East Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province is moving away East-North-Eastwards through Western Himalayas.

Weather has been dry except for isolated showers in Malabar and the North-West Frontier Province.

Day temperatures were markedly above normal in Gujarat the North Konkan and South Rajputana.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 5TH EVENING :—Dry weather generally. No large change in day temperatures is expected.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT :—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin with epicentre about 2290 miles away from Calcutta was recorded by the seismographs of the Alipore observatory, Calcutta, at 14 hours, 46 mins. (I. S. T.) on Wednesday, (3rd inst.).

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"I have known no distinction between relatives and strangers, countrymen and foreigners, white and coloured, Hindus and Indians of other faiths, whether Muslim, Parsi, Christian or Jews. I may say that my heart has been incapable of making any such distinctions. I cannot claim this as a special virtue for it is in my very nature rather than a result of any effort on my part."

MAHATMA GANDHI.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BUDGET DEBATE

Much of the general debate on the Bombay budget was, as usual, too general and desultory to be very helpful. It was also too much on party lines, but this fact prevented the debate from being too one-sided. Mr. A. A. Khan, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, seemed to have felt as if he were under an obligation to condemn the budget uncompromisingly. He saw no difference in kind between this and the budget under the old bureaucratic regime. He approved of Gandhiji's constructive programme in general and prohibition in particular, but could not reconcile himself to the loss of the big liquor revenue. To that extent at least he would be realistic enough and go slow, though Bombay is going slower in this respect than Madras. He was probably most earnest in opposing nationalisation of industries. He would have nationalism in the more convenient sense of the State so helping the capitalist to use his capital for the benefit of the nation as to make himself and dependents the first "beneficiaries" of the scheme and the State the next. Another League representative saw in the budget nothing more than "a master-piece of camouflage" and such a tell-tale view may well be left at that. After all, communal constituencies are going.

Congress representatives were more discriminating in their criticism. Mr. S. C. Vakil justly appreciated the fact that the present proposals paid greater attention to the villages than the old budgets which concerned themselves mostly with cities. Mr. Lallubhai Makanji suggested that Government might have devoted more attention to water supply and that more wells might be constructed in the rural areas. Indeed, many speakers have rightly stressed the urgent need for more irrigation as the most effective means of improving our food supply as also the supply of raw material for our industries. The need is particularly great because, as the Finance Member himself admitted in his budget speech. We are at the bottom of the all-India table in respect of the proportion of irrigated area to area under cultivation. Government is, therefore, making some amends by sanctioning Rs. 1.38 crores for wells, Rs. 62 lakhs for extension of lift irrigation and Rs. 6.33 crores for major irrigation during the first quinquennium. All these measures are necessary, including well-irrigation, whose results, though not spectacular, are widely decentralised and benefit the remotest villages.

Mr. Chandulal Parikh made a suggestion, worth serious consideration, that Government should engage a large number of full-time and half-time servants more or less as "liaison officers" to maintain vital contact between Government and the masses, to bring to the notice of the former the needs of the latter and to interpret and carry out Government's measures to serve those needs. Gandhiji has indeed called upon all Congress workers to be servants of the people and the Congress constitution is being revised in accordance with this suggestion. But at the same time there is need for more Government servants of the type suggested by Mr. Parikh. It is superfluous to add that the representatives of the people in the legislature should bestir themselves to a much greater extent than many of them have done so far in nursing their constituencies.

Zafrullah's Misrepresentations

An answer given by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to a Parliamentary question shows how favourably the attitude of Afghanistan contrasts with that of Pakistan in respect of international obligations regarding Kashmir. Men from certain tribes on the Afghan side of the border have undoubtedly been among the tribal and other invaders of Kashmir. But the matter was brought to the notice of the Afghan Government and, as the Prime Minister stated, they had promised to take deterrent action. This is the correct response for any friendly Government, conscious of its international obligations to make. The Afghan Government has proved itself conscious of those obligations of friendship and international relations. India will appreciate this attitude and feel gratified that its goodwill towards Afghanistan is being reciprocated by that country.

On the other hand, there is the statement just made in London by Sir Md. Zafrullah Khan, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan. He has coolly and blandly indulged in misrepresentations and prevarications which would be surprising, were they not usual and cutomary. His first misrepresentation is in connection with what he calls the chief question, that is the attitude of the people towards the Maharaja. We are glad the Pakistan Foreign Minister concedes—till he denies its application in other cases—the principle that it is the people and not the Ruler, who must really count. But when he talks of it in connection with Kashmir he deliberately ignores, in fact, he suppresses the chief and fundamental fact that the Maharaja is no longer in the picture and that it is Shaikh Muhammad Abdullah the people's representative who counts now. But Sir Zafrullah cannot help otherwise. His lawyer's case can only be built up by suppressions and misrepresentations.

Sir Zafrullah has similarly dealt with the connection of tribal raiders with Pakistan. Only "some of them" came through Pakistan territory and Pakistan has successfully defeated nine-tenths of such attempts! If only "some" came thus, who constitute the bulk of the foreign raiders and how did they get there, unless it is his case that they represent contributions to the invasion of Kashmir by the Soviet Union and China or, in the alternative, that only a few foreigners are involved in it? He mentions "impartial European witnesses" as corroborating his statements and Pakistan's successful efforts. He does not specify who they are. But these "impartial" European witnesses have been contradicted and falsified not only by many other impartial European witnesses but also by the press as well as several prominent leaders of Pakistan itself! And, in fact, Sir Zafrullah Khan himself virtually gives the lie to his own statements. For, discussing the problem of ridding Kashmir of tribal raiders etc. he says: ".....if the tribesmen did not withdraw, the Governor-General of Pakistan would be prepared to take joint military action with the Governor-General of India to secure their withdrawal." If there are only "some" tribesmen involved, how can their withdrawal become such an important or difficult problem? Moreover, if they are so few, if they are not allowed to pass through Pakistan territory and if they are not operating in Kashmir from bases and concentrations in Pakistan—practically the entire North-West Frontier Province and West Punjab border with Jammu and Kashmir is in truth, full of such tribesmen—where and how does Pakistan come into the question of taking military action to secure their withdrawal from the Kashmir fighting? As to the question of genocide, the less said about the blatant absurdity of a pose of martyrdom assumed with such complete disregard of what happened in Western Pakistan, the better. Sir Md. Zafrullah has it is true, done no more in his London statement than repeat his Lake Success misrepresentations. But his repetition is a further confirmation of his remarkable sense of moral and international principles.

Frankly Speaking

National Anthem For India

The controversy that is raging over the future National Anthem of Free India had an echo in interpellations of the Dominion Parliament. Rival parties are canvassing for "Vande Mataram" and "Jana Gana Mana" and in Calcutta prominent Journalists and publicists are ranged in opposite camps. Politically, pride of place should go to Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's "Vande Mataram", as it was the initial war song on which India's freedom battle was fought and subsequently won. Starting with Swadeshi agitation and ending with the 'Quit India' movement, thousands of patriots and politicals faced the armed might of Britain to its tune, and successfully liberated the country. There was a time when even the mention of the slogan 'Vande Mataram' was considered rank sedition. This steeled the hearts of freedom bards like Bharati who used the slogan in a number of poems and said: "We are out to face the gallows with 'Vande Mataram' in our lips". For expressing such fiery sentiments, even his compositions of national songs were proscribed and the ban has been lifted only recently by the Congress Government. Tagore's 'Jana Gana Mana' came into the political scene comparatively later, but had a smooth passage. It has become a regular fixture since 1936 and Netaji Subhas Bose had a hand in bringing it into vogue, as a concession to Muslims who took objection to some sentiments expressed in 'Vande Mataram'. It was sung once in a Congress session, but was often sung together with 'Vande Mataram'. There is a heated controversy about the genesis of the Tagore song. While one section holds it as Brahmo Samaj devotional song, another school stigmatises it as a loyalty song meant to welcome King George V to Delhi Durbar. The latter flippant suggestion is totally discounted by persons closely associated with Guru Dev "who would never bend before insolent might".

Its Requirements

Though these two conpositions are the handiwork of eminent sons of India, there is one defect common to both. They are predominantly poetical compositions but the music to which they are generally set is not necessarily the best, at any rate from the point of view of orchesteral music. Explaining this in the Dominion Assembly, Pandit Jawaharlal said that the most important part of a national anthem was the music of it and added that it was decided that orchestral rendering of Tagore's songs and others should be examined and of Vande Mataram too. Pt. Nehru gave a hint that a committee of the Government or of the Dominion Parliament would be asked to make a recommendation and the House might make the final decision as it adopted the National flag. But it is better, before the Government or the Dominion Parliament takes up the matter, this question is considered and thrashed out by a Committee of music composers, exponents scholars and others who can give expert advice on this crucial issue. A National Anthem should embody, and treasure up the spirit of India through the ages, its composite culture and its dynamic mission. The mere singing of it should rouse national spirit and make every citizen feel proud that he is an Indian. Its language should be simple and easily understandable even to the common man. Its diction should be ennobling and the music soul-stirring. The tune and rhythm should match with the national spirit of the composition. The stylisation should be simple and catchy, and while it should avoid the mechanised vocal gymnastics of the 'ustad,' it should not be the cheap air beloved of the film fans. To bring out the true Indian spirit the orchestration should be on Indian instruments and should not be 'saxophony' in its jerks, swings and sways. It should not be a base imitation of another Anthem and should be a distinct original contribution worthy of the poetic heights and musical genius of India. In short, National Anthem should be National and an Anthem.

Sir Chimanlal Setalwad

Bombay honoured itself by honouring the memory of the late Sir Chimanlal Satalved at the Sheriff's meeting on Wednesday. There is much that this City and Province owe to him. For he was one of the makers of civic Bombay. And his record of contribution to the progress of the Bombay University and education in general is unsurpassed. The last of the great Liberals, one of the greatest of Indian lawyers, educationist and reformer, he represented a remarkable example of many-sided achevements and personel qualities, all of a very high order. A man of versatile talents integrity and independence which deservedly won him the respect even of those whom he opposed, Chimanlal Setalwad will have a permanent and proud place in the history of Bombay and of India.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Central Budget

Sir,—The relief in B.P.T. and other taxes on income, featuring in the Central Budget, has been granted, as is claimed, to give a fillip mainly to industrial production. This could be more assuredly, more successfully, more speedily and more easily achieved by confining the relief solely to productive industries, as distinct from general trade and commerce, since a large bulk of the capital would be attracted to productive industries away from general trading owing to the comparatively lower incidence of taxation on the former.

Even in the case of such productive industries, the incomes derived from extraneous non-industrial sources, like side-tradings, investments, etc., should be precluded from the benefit of the proposed relief.—Yours, etc.

A. U. KANT.

Condolences From Soviet Govt.

Sir,—It is a matter of shame for the News Agencies in this country that they should have suppressed the fact of the message of condolences received by the Prime Minister of India from the Soviet Government on the death of Mahatma Gandhi. It has been announced by the Delhi Office of the Russian Tass News Agency that as soon as the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination was received from the Indian Embassy in Moscow, the Soviet Government sent a message of condolences to the Indian Ambassador and also instructed their Ambassador in New Delhi to convey the same to Pandit Nehru. The Russian Ambassador called at Birla House to pay his respects and later paid a visit to Pandit Nehru and conveyed the message of condolences from his Government personally, says Tass.

Yet not a word of this appeared in our Indian newspapers. And that too when every sigh and cry from other quarters was reported with great gusto. It is unthinkable that the visit of the Soviet Ambassador either to Birla House or to the Prime Minister passed unnoticed.

Not only was this not reported but political capital was made out of the alleged indifference of the Soviet Union by pouring scorn of rousing suspicion about that country's intentions towards India.

Our Newspaper Pundits who have been writing tirelessly about the recent sacrifice or that principle of Non-violence which Gandhiji preached, had better turn the torch inwards and find out the second casulty—Truth, for which also the Mahatma lived and died—for which they themselves have been responsible. This surely was not the way of the Mahatma and would as certainly pain his soul as the mad fury of the mobs in different parts of the country.

I hold no brief for the Soviet Union. But I am shocked at the thought that we have not been able to observe the common decencies of diplomatic relations in peace time. What has the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to say about this deliberate suppression of fact?—Yours, etc.,

S. V. KOGEKAR.

A Railway Anomaly

Sir,— Our legislators who are now busy discussing the Railway administration seem to have overlooked one important fact and that is the manner in which the tax-payer in this country is soaked so that the comparatively well-placed railway officials may enjoy free rides in the train and breakfast, lunch and dinner at certain railway restaurants like Brandon at half-rates. There is no rationale about these concessions. Besides, they are iniquitous too. A postal official, for example, is not allowed to send a money order to his people at home without forking out the usual commission; nor if a telegraphic employee allowed to ring up his wife on the long distance at the citizen's expense. Why then should the railway employee be treated differently? The privileges of railway officials were entirely the railway's pidgeon so long as they were privately-owned. With the nationalisation of railways, these concessions, it must be remembered, are at the expense of the tax-payer.

I realise that the cancellation of the privileges now enjoyed by Railway officials is not going to make an appreciable difference in the railway finances. All the same, I feel that these invidious distinctions must go. In the eyes of the Government all employees are, or at least should be, equal. Will our Transport Minister please look into this anomaly? —Yours, etc.

—S. SRINIVASAN

Babel Of Tongues

Sir,— Last week, as the public are now aware, there was a veritable babel of tongues in the Dominion Parliament. Dr. Pattabhi comes from South India, and in spite of his knowledge of Hindustani, he could not follow the Persianised and Arabicised Urdu of the Education Minister and the Prime Minister added to the worries of the members coming from South India by stating that he proposed to reply to interpretations in future in Hindustani, himself. The quiet professor and intellectual that the Transport Member had been showed his tact by lying low for the moment, but speaking in Malayalam on the following day when another Member from the northern part of the country addressed him and the House a question in Hindustani. This instance shows how, in spite of the adoption by the Congress of Hindustani as the official language, we have not proceeded to equip ourselves properly.

The greatest handicap is the absence of a sufficient number of 'NAGARI' typewriters and men who can use those typewriters. We have been told that in the Secretariats of some Provincial Governments which enforced a rule that notes be put up in Nagari script, the system could not be brought in vogue because of the lack of 'NAGARI' typewriters.

Mr. V. M. Atre, an engineers who spent a number of years in Germany invented the 'NAGARI' typewriter while studying for engineering in Germany. I happened to test this machine the other day. I was remarkably impressed with the scientific manner in which the machine was invented. The key board functions with the greatest ease without the least detriment to speed. There are two other typewriter models with Devnagiri script. But the purity of the language has been sacrificed a great deal apparently with a view to not disturbing the standard designs adopted for the English language. It may be that the designers of these latter models were either foreigners or had not the co-operation of those who were well versed in 'NAGARI' script.

The Governments of the Dominion, Provinces and States would do well to co-ordinate their efforts and appoint a committee to examine the existing typewriters with Devnagari script and select the one that maintains not only the purity of the language but also the phonetics.—Yours, etc.

— G. S. JOSHI.

A HUMBLE TRIBUTE

(BY A SILENT MOURNER).

Bapu is dead! Tears cannot recall nor prayers lure back to its earthly abode, the breath that has flown on tired wings to a rest that knows no end. All that is left of his body are the sacred ashes, but his work remains untouched by the assassin's bullets. Songs are being sung for him, monuments of marble raised all the world over. But none of these did Bapu need to make him immortal. He built his own indestructible monument with his own hands; with his untiring toil, unending suffering and self-sacrifice and finally his life-blood. The Colossal, imperishable monument of peace and truth now raises his name beyond the range of human conception to a sphere where the Gods rein. But the value of this great ethereal treasure lies in the fact that he meant it not to make his own name immortal, but to be a guide and companion to the faltering footsteps of all mankind.

I join with our leaders, our people and all the peoples of the world in the terrible grief that we all feel at the assassination of the greatest apostle of peace and truth after Jesus Christ. I join also with all my countrymen in the shame with which we have to hang our heads; for it was one of our own race that took away the breath that gave our nation its very life! But this breath is not lost. I pray to Heaven that it may be imbibed by, and kindle the spirits of our leaders and our countrymen to strive with all our strength towards that ideal of perfection that Bapu lived and strived for.

Peace be unto his soul; peace unbroken and unending; Eternal and Everlasting Peace, the peace that passeth all understanding; the peace that he always dreamed of, but never knew in this world; may it be his forever in Heaven.

THE 30th AND 31st JANUARY

By SHRI V.A. SUNDARAM

Ever since the bomb outrage during Gandhiji's prayer meeting on the 20th January, the minds of the people at Delhi were greatly agitated. The Mahatma was the theme of anxious conversation at every corner in the capital. On the 30th January at 10 a.m. I was sitting with a group of Government of India officials in the new Lodi Colony, which was not far from Gandhiji's Camp. Our talk naturally turned to Mahatmaji. "Gandhiji is going about with his life in his palm. He would pass away in a flash", I said. Ominous words they were. Little did I dream, that within ten hours' time, I would have the everlasting sorrow of my life, to lift up the dead body of one, whom I loved more than any living thing on earth. Inscrutable are God's decrees, mysterious are the ways of Providence. Whoever thought that on that fateful day, the Mahatma's sun would also set with the setting Sun and that our beloved Bapu's eyes would be closed for ever? There were no portents in the heavens, no comets seen before, there was nothing to presage, that the deadly blow was to fall on the nation's head. Sudden was the thunderbolt, abrupt was the tearing of Bapu's living flesh by three bullets. Bapu fell down dead and the birds ceased to sing on the trees.

Ah! how the soul of the Mahatma slipped away even as he solemnly stood under the great sky, with humble heart, uttering the magic syllable! 'Ram', he uttered, as he cast off the worn-out garment of his body. That monosyllable shall henceforth be humanity's hope, shall remain as India's sheet-anchor, and as the worker's anodyne. A hundred crores of times, with every breath, the Mahatma had called on that sweet name of the Lord. The self-same RAM stood before the altar to receive Bapu as he walked up to the prayer-place with the golden word on his lips.

*

Death as we all know, ever wears a stern look. Only once, we are told in the cradle of Hinduism, that the relentless Lord was moved by a pure woman's supplication to Him, to restore the life of her Lord Satyavan. But the noble Kasturba had passed away, four years ago to await her Lord's arrival in her yonder home, Who would now plead with Death, and try to conquer the unconquerable Lord? The good Mahatma was ever ready to offer the full vessel of his life to Death, whom he welcomed only a little while ago as "Blessed Death, as the truest of friends". But why this awful severity, O Lord, before one, who was an angel among men, full of sweetness and gentleness, and who perfumed the air with the delicious fragrance of Satya and Ahimsa?

When did Gandhiji ever walk in dread of Thee, O Death? Great Ravisher! Why were Thou so terrific and pitiless and unkind to one, who was an ocean of love? Perhaps it is Thy impervious nature to be so! In a huff Thou didst arrive and plucked away the pride of our hearts—the joy of our soul. And yet we bow to Thee, Death, for Thy mercy. In the twinkling of an eye was Bapu's parting from us. He had no anguish, no torture of the flesh, no dying groans as Jesus had on the Gross. Painless was our father's death. Swift was his soul's flight to its eternal home. What a marvellous finale to a heroic drama of good against evil, of truth against untruth, of non-violence against violence! What a world-shaking end to a matchless warrior!

*

The night came on. The gloom deepened. The sweet voice that taught us to sing "Lead kindly light" was hushed into silence. Death had claimed its monopoly. Bapu, oblivious to the long-drawn sobs and wailings outside, lay in majestic repose. Who could disturb his hard-won peace? Round his corpse, we sat in the sombre evening and recited with throats choked and eyes dim and wet with rolling tears, the Song of Songs, which we loved to hear, the sacred verses from the Bhagavad Gita. The night was one long, weary waiting and weeping. Everyone was shivering.

Lord Mountbatten came and stood by our side, mute and speechless, his face drawn, his eyes glistening in tears. Outside hundreds of thousands wept in the open. The cries of the poor distressed our hearts all the more. On the 31st morning, the Sun rose. It was Saturday. Bapu's body was lying in state. Flowers came in baskets. Wherefrom did those myriad blossoms spring? The earth was wet with tears and it looked as though every tear was turned into a flower overnight. Bapu's room was full of spring blossoms—loveliest roses and marigolds. One by one the Consuls of all nations in Delhi came with masses of flowers and wreaths. The noble representatives of America, Australia, Burma, China, England, France, Holland, Indonesia, Pakistan, Russia Vietnam. One by one, they bowed before the martyr to Truth and moved on. For four hours, we sat near Bapu, watching the mournful pageant pass from his room to the hall.

It was 11-30 when the cortege moved out of the Birla House. We walked through Albuquerque Road, Queensway, Kingsway, the Memorial Arch, Hardinge Avenue, Muttra Road and the Power House Road. The public of Delhi lined the routes and remained in silence. The crowds burst into tears, near the memorial arch, beholding the Mahatma's uncovered face, glistening in the midday sun. Royal Indian Air Force planes passed to and fro overhead, scattering flower-petals on the hero's head.

*

At 4 p.m. the procession reached the river-bank. A million people had assembled on the cremation grounds. On sacred Jumna's bank, we all sat down and we wept, when we saw Bapu's body placed on the funeral pyre. I lifted up my eyes to behold the evening sun. The monarch of the day hid his golden face behind a mist, when the fire was lit and smoke came out from the spot, where Bapu's head lay in the north. Flames rose quickly. Fire began to spread. The earth quaked and the vast assembly trembled in the enveloping gloom.

*

Everywhere there was mourning, in Delhi, in India in Asia, in America, in Europe, in Africa, throughout the world. A thousand million people became numb on hearing the tragedy at Delhi. The earth mourneth and fadeth away; the world fadeth; the haughty people of the earth do languish. The earth is defiled, because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, broken the ever-lasting covenant. What penance will Thou do, O India, for having murdered Truth? What expiation for this abominable sin?

Mahatma's Unfinished Work

(BY K. G. MASHRUWALA)

It was not a mere desire to put off death to its farthest limit that Gandhiji wished to live what he considered to be the full span of human life, namely 125-135 years. He wanted to live only as a servant of the people and a seeker of Truth. He had conceived a definite plan of life for the full growth of man in all the walks of life. Mere attainment of independence, such as we are supposed to have obtained since 15th August last, was at best a necessary part of the environment needed for developing that plan. Even in outward form his ideal of independence is yet to be attained. In no sense of the word, therefore, could it be said that Gandhiji's work is finished.

INDIA STILL NOT FREE

There was once a time when Gandhiji was satisfied with the goal of Dominion Status. Pandit Jawaharlal was not. Upon the insistence of the younger elements of the Congress, its creed had to be changed into complete Independence. We have obtained the Dominion Status. Constitutionally we are free to secede from the British Commonwealth whenever we wish. But the realistic position is that we are not. The political environment is so set that the freedom to secede is a wish which cannot be easily willed. We do not continue to be a part of the British Commonwealth because we have fallen in love with it, but on various practical considerations,—which means for avoiding certain dangers. This cannot be said to be "complete independence." This, therefore, is a work which is still unfinished. Mind it, I do not mean that if the Dominion Parliament decided to secede from the British Commonwealth tomorrow as Burma has done, that goal could be said to have been attained. It is not the getting out or staying within the Empire which is important as such, as the motive for it. If it is fear that obliges us to be within it, we are not free. And in that sense we are still not free.

Then, the Hindustan-Pakistan problems are still hanging. The two Dominions are still like two cats, which at times are seen to be furiously mewing against each other for a considerable time without any one actually attacking the other. Each is suspicious of the other's intentions. The Hindus in Pakistan do not find conditions favourable for their residence there. For the time being the Hindustani Muslims have obtained a respite. And it has cost the nation Gandhi's own loss to obtain them this relief. Yet it is by no means certain that the situation will never deteriorate. The Communalist ideologies of the Hindus, the Sikhs and the Muslims are still as alive as ever. As long as these ideologies live, Gandhi's work is unfinished. The item of Hindu-Muslim unity in the Gandhian Constructive Programme is still to be fulfilled.

So also the Harijan programme. The social status of the Harijan has been legally corrected. But in actual practice, the condition is far from satisfactory. And Gandhi's own home and co-religionists—Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Sanatanis and the Vaishnavas of all denominations—are perhaps the greatest culprits in this respect. If any one is labouring under the impression that this work is at least well achieved, he is deluding himself.

SWARAJ STILL FAR OFF

These are a few of the items of Gandhiji's mission. Then there is the entire economic ideology of Gandhiji. As yet it has only been preached and experimented upon. It cannot be said that the Congress, not to speak of the nation, has picked it up. And as long as it is so, the Swaraj of Gandhiji's conception is far a way off. The swaraj of the villagers is not to be achieved so much in the Houses of the Central and Provincial Parliaments as in the villages themselves. It is a tremendous uphill task, which could well have engaged Gandhiji for half a century more, even if he had been in terms of physical energy only thirty years old now.

TETE-A-TETE

Buddha fearlessly carried the war into the enemy's camp and brought down on its knees an arrogant priesthood. Christ drove out the money lenders from the temple of Jerusalem and drew down curses from Heaven upon the hypocrites and the pharisees. Both were for intensely direct action but even as they chastised, both showed unmistakable gentleness and love. And if I raise resistances of a non-violent character, I simply and humbly follow in the footsteps of the great teachers.

* * *

I have presented non-co-operation in terms of religion, because I enter politics only in so far as it develops the religious faculty in me.

* * *

I believe that the sum total of the energy of mankind is not to bring us down but to lift us up, and that is the result of the definite, if unconscious working of the law of love.

* * *

The fact that mankind persists shows that a cohesive force is greater than the disruptive force, that a centripetal force is greater than the centrefugal.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

YOUTH AND OLD AGE

(By EARL L. DENMAN)

I wonder who, having lived long, has not felt a pang of remorse of that which ordains the uncomprehensive of a youth beset with indiscretions and an old age restrained by incapability. With gain comes loss, and with a greater knowledge of all worldly things there vanishes the fine attributes of youth never to return. Stamina is impaired, the normal duties of life weigh more heavily; yet a greater tolerance, a higher understanding and sympathy for the cause of others and a less selfish outlook are given as in recompense. Bodily superiority becomes overwhelmed and mental alertness fades, yet as they drift inevitably a nobler attitude transcends; a higher reasoning supplants a former impulsive unrestraint.

Oh for the wisdom of the later years combined with a sufficient youthful vigour! Yet the two cannot exist in full being simultaneously. There is a slender period of transition from the full state of being of one to that of the other but never the two ultimates coincide. It cannot be otherwise—yet what yearning this contemplation can induce!

As we age we are inclined, who think at all deeply to draw a rough graph in obscure regions of the brain —a graph with vertical of time and a horizontal component made up of experience. If we are reasoning beings we look upon the past and valuate it according to the mean indicated by the resulting line of the graph, and to the future according to the trend of the graph as it is indicative of hope or despairing by rise or droop.

In other words we are mostly inclined to look out on life through the one window open to us—that of our own personal experiences. We may not devine the truth there but it is the one indication of it that is afforded us. We are like the wawkas bird, that stupid mythical old sloogo that flew backwards and knew where it had been but had no idea where it was going.

The future is a closed book: the past has been scanned and given over to memory or lies forgotten. It makes good or bad reading. Have we learned its lessons to the utmost? I doubt it—for we strive to forget the trials and tribulations that can teach us most of all. Therefore let us resuscitate the murky past. If we have made no mistakes then we are not human: if we have remained cloistered then we have not lived fully. If we have always abided strictly by the laws then we are wanting in initiative. If we have never taken risks or gambled for a low stake then we are without courage. If we have never suffered a defeat perhaps we have never triumphed in any victory worthy of mention. If we have not travelled how can we speak authoritatively of other lands and their settled inhabitants? Like water in a still pool we stagnate when idle for long periods.

Life, when age palsies us, cannot be weighed in terms of material wealth so much as expressed in possession of store of events. It is good to contribute while young to event so that old age may have memories as well as a pension to draw on. We want security in old age but we also benefit from a well garnered storehouse of memories.

Below I have set down six things which I consider to be worth striving for while we are young and the toleration we should demonstrate when we have them in our possession. For as we grow older we shall learn that tolerance is the greatest virtue we can show.

O Life! give health: I shall be the first not to abuse it.
O Life! give Power: I shall be the first not to misuse it.
O Life, give Love: I shall be the first not to degrade it.
O Life! give Leisure: I shall be the firs tnot to upbraid it.
O Life! give Wealth: I shall be the first to disown it.
O Life! give Freedom: I shall be the first to have known it.

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LUCKNOW March 3 (UPI) Free India Continues to grope in the darkness. The problems have become acuter. Rosy hopes are giving way to disappointment and dismay. The economic condition of a vast majority of people has much deteriorated observed Mr. M.N. Roy, Radical Party leader, addressing a meeting of the Radical Students' Movement yesterday evening. He exhorted the students to provide the rational guidance to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the youth and stressed the supreme need for educating themselves and subsequently the masses.

Chetty Denies Budget Leakage

BEGUM RASOOL'S SUGGESTION OF TAX ON MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS PROVOKES LAUGHTER

NEW DELHI, March 4 (API).—The Dominion Parliament today resumed general discussion on the Budget.

Today's debate began with a breeze between Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru and the Finance Minister. The former suggested that the Budget proposals were already known to certain interests before they were announced while Mr. Shanmukham Chetty indignantly denied that there was any leakage whatsoever of Budget secrets.

Pandit Kunzru said that the Budget proposals relating to reliefs and the imposition of new taxation were not wholly unknown to the interests concerned before they were disclosed by the Finance Member.

Mr. Chetty: "Am I to understand that the Budget proposals were fully known before?"

Pandit Kunzru: "I understand that some of the proposals were accurately known."

Mr. Chetty: "That might be a guess."

Pandit Kunzru: "Yes, and they have turned out to be true."

Pandit Kunzru said that certain of the proposals were partially known before the Budget was presented. The proposals in regard to B.P.T. were also known. That was the reason why there was a slum in the share market. It was a matter of surprise and distress to him that during the last few months there had been frequent leakages of confidential information. That any part of the Budget proposals should have come to be known for any reason whatsoever was a matter for urgent and immediate attention and inquiry. He hoped such arrangements would be made in future which would prevent the slightest leakage.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty: I must emphatically repudiate any suggestion that any of the budget secrets of this year leaked out in any manner from any source. If the Honourable Member says that steps should be taken in future, its implication is that it has leaked out this year.

Pandit Kunzru explained that he was not making any charges of corrupt practice against the Finance Minister (laughter). But surely Government should allow members to bring to the notice of the house any rumours abroad which discredited the Government. It was an elementary duty of any member to keep the house informed of such things. The general belief was that the budget proposals had not remained as complete a secret as they should have remained.

Speaking on the Kashmir operations, he said, there was a stalemate at Uri. Our troops in the beginning of the campaign behaved with exemplary courage and drove the raiders from the gates of Srinagar in the matter of a few days. The country expected that the raiders would be driven out from Kashmir within a few weeks, but now five months had passed. It appeared that Government had minimised the situation and woke up at a late hour to the need to strengthen our forces. While they all desired peace, they should not slacken their efforts to drive out the raiders.

Dr. P. K. Sen and Mr. Krishnaswamy Bharathi spoke next.

MARRIAGE AND BIRTH TAX

Begum Aizaz Rasool suggested that the Government should levy a tax on marriages and births. (A voice: what about those who are already married? (laughter). The proposition would be doubly advantageous. Firstly, it would bring in money into the Government coffer, and secondly, the nation would gradually build up much needed statistics of marriages and births. People who were getting married would not mind paying a small tax; nor would they hesitate to pay it, when there was an addition to the family.

Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar felt that the continuation of Delhi as the capital of the Indian Union was inadvisable from the strategic, climatic and other points of view.

Referring to the interim sterling agreement, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said he was not happy with the terms of the agreement. The Finance Minister himself was not fully satisfied with it. But all he would say was with slight variations, India's demands had been met. The alternative was to go out of the Sterling area, for prestige's sake.

FUTURE OF UNION FINANCES

Mr. A. P. Pattani urged that in view of the fact that conditions in the country were changing fast, especially in regard to the Indian States, an indication should be given by the Finance Minister as to how union finances were likely to develop in future India.

Mr. Lakshmi Kant Maitra congratulating the Finance Minister said in the circumstances and within the limitations facing the country, a more satisfactory budget could not have been produced.

Mr. Maitra criticised the budget estimates and said rather than a deficit budget, he felt when the actuals came to be known, it was going to be a surplus budget.

Mr. Nazeeruddin Ahmed said the budget really benefited nobody.

It was like a coquettish girl who flirted with several men and ultimately disappointed all. (Laughter). Begum Aizaz Rasool's suggestion for a tax on marriages was not tenable and would produce greater difficulties. Already, young men and women in the country were not very much willing to marry. If another barrier was placed between them in the form of tax, this tendency not to marry would only increase. (Laughter). The proposal to tax births was a sound one. After all crying evil of the hour was overpopulation and under production of food in the country. Taxing births would reduce the production of children.

Giani Gurmukh Singh Mussafir said that the money spent on maintaining the police force would be wasted, and there would be no internal security, unless all abducted women were recovered and all refugees properly settled in life.

Mr. Nijalingappa referred to the Indian States problem and paid a tribute to the shrewdness and tact with which the States Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had solved it.

Mr. Hossain Imam did not believe that the budget secrets were known before hand as was alleged.

After the Fiance Minister's reply, the House adjourned till tomorrow when demands for grants would be made

POPULAR CABINET FOR KASHMIR

Sheikh Abdullah To Be Sworn In As Prime Minister

JAMMU, March 4. (U.P.I.): The United Press of India reliably understands that Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, the present head of the Emergency Administration of Kashmir, will, on his return to Jammu from New Delhi, be sworn in as the first popular Prime Minister of the State.

It is also learnt that Sheikh Abdullah has already made selection of his colleagues in the proposed full-fledged popular Cabinet, and the names will be announced simultaneously with his assumption of office as the Prime Minister of the State.

The Maharaja of Kashmir is reported to be in touch with Sheikh Abdullah, who is at present in New Delhi, in this connection. The departure of Mr. Ghulam Mohammed Bakshi, acting head of the Emergency Administration of the State, accompanied by Mr. A. A. Begg to-day to Delhi, is also believed to be in connection with the impending formation of a popular Ministry in the State.

ECHOES OF MUNICH BETRAYAL

Crisis In Czechoslovakia

BY A.C.N. NAMBIAR

Czechoslovakia, this week, is in the lime-light of international attention. At the moment of writing, front pages of all important papers in Europe are mostly occupied by the sudden turn of events in Czechoslovakia. The Cabinet crisis in Prague is followed with the closest attention in all European Chancelleries. This is due to a very important position held by Czechoslovakia as a country of great weight in regard to a balance of forces. The major Powers are represented in Prague by some of the ablest members of their diplomatic services. America is represented by Steinhart, who was formerly in Ankara and has travelled extensively in Eastern Europe and the Middle East on various political missions. Britain is represented by Dixon, formerly on the stalk of the British Embassy in Moscow and was the principal secretary of Bevin before he took up his present post. Zorin, at present one of the Russian Deputy Premiers and on a visit to Prague, was till recently the Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Though this visit of his was announced sometime back in connection with corn deliveries, a special significance is attached in various quarters to his presence now in Prague.

Party Realignments

The Czechoslovak Cabinet is composed of members of five important parties constituting the National Front: Communists, Social Democrats, Slovakian Democrats, Catholic People's Party and National Socialists. The last is a sort of radical liberal party and is also sometimes popularly styled "Benes Party" after the President of the Republic, who has long belonged to it. Besides, representatives of these parties, there are two important non-party men, Jan Masaryk the Foreign Minister and General Ludvik Svoboda the Minister of Defence. The communists form the strongest party, but they have no absolute majority—at the last election of May 1947 they secured 40 per cent of the given votes. The Government is headed by Klement Gottwald belonging to the communist party, whose representatives also occupy the two important offices, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Information. On the whole, the different portfolios are well distributed, more or less, in accordance with the strength of the parties.

Though there had been differences in the Cabinet before, they were generally settled at discussions inside the "National Front". This is the first time that representatives of parties to the Government—all excluding the communists and the social democrats—have tendered in their resignations. The social democrats, though they have not resigned, have shown a certain understanding for the course of resignation and stressed this by the announcement indicating preference to a Cabinet with the communists, to the exclusion of all the other parties. The sharp step of resignation has been presented as a consequence of dissatisfaction of certain measures of the Home Secretary, Vaclav Nosek, pertaining to police administration. In reality, the event represents more than a "Cabinet crisis". It is a trial of forces. The communists have reacted with great vigour and rapidity, exceeding possibly the calculations of the other parties.

Memories Of Munich

Two factors give the whole development immense significance: the approaching election and the background of the tension between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers. There are already pointed references in Prague of important persons holding British support or patronage, collaborating in plans to interfere in party alignments and reverse the policy pursued. President Eduard Benes, one of the most experienced and shrewdest of politicians in Europe, is keen on finding a solution which will enable the basis, which has prevailed so long to remain. No doubt he is placed in a delicate situation by the demand of the communists that the resigned Ministers, among whom are some of his close associates of an early period and good personal friends, as for instance the Minister of Foreign Trade, Hubert Rypka, should not come back and their parties should be represented by new persons. The position of the communists is strengthened by the fact that both the important independent members, the Foreign Secretary and the Defence Minister, have not signed.

The social democratic party is divided, a section headed by Zdensk Fierlinger a former Deputy Premier and a one time Czechoslovak Minister in Moscow, being for closer association with the communists. Both Benes and Massaryk know the importance of the line of close contact with the Soviet Union for Czechoslovakia. Frankly, short of war, nothing can really upset this line, strengthened by the twin currents realised by the "Munich Agreement" and the war. The humiliating way in which Czechoslovakia was treated at Munich has left a deep impression in the country. Humiliating a nation has seldom paid in history.

What about the future? Most circumstances point to the communists advancing their position, if necessary by strong measures. They have the army, police and the unions behind them. Their opponents today cannot count on effective external aid. An important force capable of mildening the situation is Benes. Much will depend on his attitude. He is not likely to resign just because some external sources wish it. Nor is he likely to want to go abroad. His popularity is great in the country. Even the communists would probably like him to continue as President. However this be, a course desired by Britain and America has less chance to assert. The intensity of American activities in regions round about and certain declarations in association, have released doubts, fears and other reactions in Czechoslovakia. And this industrially and strategically important unit may detach itself more from political currents favoured by Britain and America. Russian policy in regard to Germany is likely to gain a new vigour. Turkey will feel the weight of the isolation more, though a Russian pressure on Turkey in the period just ahead may rely. Finland will soon face a new situation. Visitors who have returned here from Prague state that despite the excitement life in Czechoslovakia is proceeding normally. There have been no fights or incidents and services are functioning regularly. The course of events of the coming weeks in Czechoslovakia will exert great influence upon some important developments.

SHANMUKHAM PLAN FOR SOCIALIST ECONOMY

(Continued from Page 1)

and only objective that he kept in view was the need for laying the financial and economic foundation of our country in the very first year of its existence on an absolutely sound and impregnable basis (cheers).

ALL FOR SOCIALIST ECONOMY

"I yield to none in the desire to see established in our country a real, democratic, socialist economy. On a previous occasion I told the House what my own conception of a socialistic economy is.

"A socialistic economy is judged by the ends achieved by policy and not necessarily by the means adopted to achieve that end. If by a socialistic economy is meant an economy in which poverty and hunger and disease do not exist, an economy in which every honest mean is to be given an honest piece of work, an economy in which undue accimulation of wealth is not allowed in the hands of a few individuals, then I am all for a Socialistic economy. If in the pursuit of the ideal and for its fulfilment we find it necessary to have under state control and ownership the means of production and distribution, let us by all means have it.

"But would the mere taking over of means of production under state ownership by itself bring about a socialistic economy? Assuming for argument's sake that we make up our minds straightway to take under state control all means of production within the course of the next twelve months, do you expect to see at the end of twelve months an India free from hunger, poverty and disease, in which there will be no inequalities of wealth? No.

Assuming for a moment that you are prepared to apply the surgeon's knife to the capitalistic economy of our country in the most merciless manner, that you confiscate ninety per cent of the wealth of every rich man, would that bring about an equitable distribution of wealth that will remove poverty and hunger in this land? No.

"The phase of real capitalist economy is really over in the world. The essence of capitalistic economy was free exploitation by an individual or group of persons on a purely competitive basis with the least interference from the state. To-day, no country that can call itself a civilised country can ever advocate that system of economy. To-day the difference is not so much between capitalistic and socialistic economy but a difference based upon whether your economy is a controlled economy or an uncontrolled economy. If therefore we are to bring about a smooth transition from the existing state of economy into one which we all desire, then in the intervening process, our main objective must be to create more of productive wealth in the country, so that when the proper time comes that wealth can be equitably distributed. After all, the wealth of a country is in its products and not in the currency notes that circulate.

HOMILY TO LABOUR LEADERS.

"After all it is wealth that has to be distributed among the people and not currency notes. That is what some of the leaders of labour in India to-day do not realise. When they want more and more increase in wages and allowances, they are not really getting for the labourers anything of a tangible and real wealth. For after all it is the value of the currency that you give to the labourer that counts and makes the difference in his standard of life.

"I had therefore, in making my budget proposals, to keep prominently in mind the devices that were necessary to encourage within the framework of our present economy an increase in the volume of production, so that the distributable goods may increase and thereby result in an increase in the value of the currency.

OUT TO MILK AND NOT SLAUGHTER.

"If that is accepted, then it follows that everything that is necessary to give an incentive to increased production must be given in my taxation and budget proposals. One member has stated that I was onl yfattening the cattle, so that I might slaughter it for my table. Actually, I was feeding my cows that it might give more milk. I have not the slightest intention of slaughtering the cow at all (laughter). There is not the lightest doubt that a great deal of damage was done to our economy by the proposals contained in last year's budget. Considered merely in terms of money, probably the burden imposed upon industry was not so great, but the psychological reaction of those proposals in the field of industry was something devastating. I had to do something to restore the psychology of confidence.

NO EXTRAVAGANT RELIEF TO RICH.

"Afterall, what is the relief that I have given in super-tax? Right up to Rs. 30,000 income there is no change. A man who earns Rs. 30,000 a year under the last budget would be paying Rs. 6,000 as tax. He will be paying exactly the same tax under my budget. But if you come to a man who earns Rs. 50,000, while he had to pay Rs. 16,156, I would be asking him to pay Rs. 15,375. In other words, while the tax represented 32.3 per cent of his income, my proposals will mean that the tax will be 30.8 per cent of his income. Go even to the very rich man who earns Rs. 10 lakhs a month. Under the last year's budget he would have to pay 92 per cent of his income as tax, while under my budget he will have to pay 91.3 per cent (laughter). I do not want members, therefore, to go away with the impression that I have been very extravagant in giving relief in the super-tax field.

"But I do not want the capitalists to catch hold of what I say to-day and then complain that I have not given them anything (laughter) In fact, I must express my surprise at the way in which the share market reacted to my budget. Actually the share markets in Bombay and Calcutta recorded a fall."

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: They expected all taxes to be withdrawn.

THEY CAN'T CHEAT ME.

Mr. Chetty: "I do not know what exactly was the reason for this. Probably, they had expected a good deal and pushed up the prices and the fall was a natural reaction to that unhealthy bullish tendency. Sometimes I begin to wonder in my own mind whether it is an attempt on the part of the investors really to blackmail me."

A voice: you are learning it too late.

Mr. Chetty: "They will find to their cost that however late the learning may come to me, they cannot easily cheat me.

"If the business world expected my tax proposals to be so extravagantly altered, then I would say that they do not deserve any sympathy. In fact, I think we should give a warning. After all, I shall judge the effect of the relief that I have given by the increase in production and by the increase in the collection of taxes (cheers). If at the end of the year, I do not find these two hopes realised and if I am still here, I will have to revise my attitude to this question of relief to industry.

"I claim that though in the field of super tax the relief that I have given is not very substantial, my scheme of taxation is one that must really help industry, really promote the ploughing back of money into industry.

"There I was a little more liberal, because in these proposals I was giving relief not to the few rich investors but to the vast multitude of the small and middle class investors in our country. When we think of our industrial structure, members should not get away with the idea that the investor necessarily means a very rich man. Not less than 70 or 75 percent of the share holders can really be classified as middle class people. Afterall, it is the middle class that is the backbone, not merely of our social structure but of our economic structure".

Mr. Chetty said Mr. Sondhi had very rightly pleaded for some measure of relief to the Middle Class people. He though about it himself, but then he thought that afterall he must give an opportunity for the house to take some credit for some relief. He, therefore, would be prepared to consider in the Select Committee very sympathetically any proposal that would give relief to the lower middle class.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar wanted that we should now prepare our budgets for a period of years, and he suggested five years. In fact, the Finance Minister had been for a long time a believer in that kind of budget, and though he had not expressed it in so many words, his budget was really based on that conception. He had in his own mind a period of three years, because he thought that it was no use looking forward so far ahead as five years, in view of the phenomenal and catastrophic changes that had occurred in the economy of the world from day to day.

LONG-TERM BUDGET

It was because he was prepared for a period of three years that he had adopted the rather unorthodox method of taking to the credit of revenue Rs. 10 crores which stood in deposit account as advance payment of tax. If this source of revenue was available to him only during this year, then he would never have rested content with balancing his budget merely by adjustment in this way. But he might assure the house that this process would go no for the next three years. Government had got deposits of approximately Rs. 50 crores on this account. Spread over the next three years, this would bring directly into the revenue the amounts paid as advance taxes by way of corporation tax and income-tax. This year, Government had selected the corporation tax. Next year, they would probably select a few circles of income-tax and bring approximately the same amount to account and a similar procedure would be followed in 1950-51, so that so far as this item of revenue was concerned, the house might take it that it was available for our budgets for the next three years.

Even though, he had adopted this rather unorthodox procedure because of the special circumstances of the case, he had been more than conservative in other respects.

CHEAPER FOOD GRAINS

He had provided for Rs. 19 crores on account of subsidies on imported foodgrains. Members would be glad to know that there was now every hope of a very substantial reduction in the price that we could be called upon to pay for foodgrains in future. Already during the last two weeks, there had been a remarkable fall in commodity prices in the Chicago grain market. Whether this was a temporary feature or the precursor of events to come it was too early to say. But whatever might be the case, our delegates were now taking part in an International Wheat Conference. In that conference, we were arranging for an advance contract for the purchase of 750,000 tons of wheat at prices the ceiling and flooring of which are fixed. The ceiling price would be two dollars and odd per bushel and the floor price one dollar and odd. We had paid on the latest purchase of Australian wheat three dollars odd per bushel.

Fortunately for us, we had inserted a clause in our wheat agreement with Australia that if there was a reduction from three dollars as a result of the International Wheat Conference, the Australian Government would give us the benefit of that reduction. If, therefore, this food contract went through, as expected it would, then even on the wheat contract that we had made with Australia, we would save onethird in the price, if, therefore, this tendency was in evidence in the next three years, there would be a very substantial saving under the item subsidy on imported foodgrains. Assuming that we imported the same quantity, merely on price we ought to be able to save at least seven or eight crores. That was a very satisfactory feature.

But in considering the deficit this year, he did not want the house to be carried away by this exuberance of optimism regarding our position for the next three years.

He wished he had a discussion with the lady member before he had framed the budget. If he had done so, he might have seriously consider-

Canada Favours Revision Of U.N. Palestine Plan

McNaughton Strikes Fresh Blow At American Formula

LAKE SUCCESS, March 3 (UPA): Canada implied today in the Security Council that it favours leaving the door open for a possible retreat from the United Nations Palestine partition plan.

Canadian delegate A.G. McNaughton said nevertheless that the Council should refrain from formally endorsing partition until the Big Five powers have consulted on the current trouble in Palestine.

McNaughton struck a fresh blow at the much- battered American formula under which the Security Council would formally endorse Palestine partition and then have the Big Five powers consult about the growing violence in Palestine.

McNaughton warned that Palestine appeared headed for "chaos and destruction". He said that the Council should exhaust all possible means of conciliation between the Arabs and the Jews before endorsing partition and before taking any peace-keeping measure in Palestine.

He specifically joined in the move by Belgium to strike from the United States Palestine proposal the passage which would endorse the General Assembly's partition programme. He said that if conciliation fails, then it is up to the Security Council to decide whether it wants to go ahead with the General Assembly partition plan on the face of Arab resistence or to work out some other formula for the Palestine problem.

Coming as it did from one of the staunchest supporters of partition during the General Assembly meeting last autumn, the position of Canada was interpreted in some circles as a setback for partition advocates. Such persons emphasized, however, that McNaughton took pains to say that Canada was in no way "repudiating or abandoning the recommendations of the General Assembly on partition".

He added that "at this stage in the discussion of the Palestine question it is not necessary for me to emphasise the seriousness of the situation which has been drawn to the attention of the Council....that the situation is very grave indeed, is not questioned. What is in question is action which the Council should now take in the face of this serious and critical situation."

Mosley Repudiates Haganah's Report

LONDON, March 4 (Reuter).—Sir Oswald Mosley, Head of the Union Movement in Great Britain, last night denied Haganah's reported broadcast that the League of Ex-Servicemen—a Fascist group now incorporated into the Union Movement—claimed responsibility for the Ben Yehuda explosion on February 22 in which over 50 Jews were killed.

A number of British Members of Parliament today received a pamphlet by air from Jerusalem purporting to come from "The British League (Palestine Branch)" and claiming responsibility for the Ben Yehuda explosion.

The pamphlet said British Ex-Servicemen took an oath in the Church of Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, binding themselves to crusade against Jews.

The pamphlet declares the explosion "inflicted heavy casualties on guttersnipes—over 100 killed and 200 injured, all Jews.

We take pride in announcing that no distinction was made between the cowardly treacherous Haganah gangsters and the murderous Sternists.

"Jews women and children, old and young, will all be annihilated."

Arabs Attack Jewish Colonies In Samarian Foothills

JERUSALEM, March 3 (UPA)—Telephone reports from Kfar Blum near the Syrian Palestine border today said convoy after convoy could be seen rolling alongside the border.

The convoys, roaring across the road just inside the Syrian frontier, came from the direction of Beirut and headed toward the north-eastern corner of Mount Lebanon, the reports said.

Arabs, based at Tulkarem and Beisan threw mortars and heavy machine guns into the attack on the Jewish colonies of Magdiel and Klat Saba in the Samarian foothills near Nazierth. Haganah said two Jews were killed when a shell hit. They were the first Jewish casualties in the six-day battle, the agency claimed.

Jewish scouts claimed they heard orders issued to the Arabs in German and English. In Jerusalem, an Arab band raided the Kehileh police armoury, overpowered British police and stole one hundred rifles.

Benes' Illness Confirmed

PRAGUE, March 3 (Reuter)—It was officially stated tonight that President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia is ill.

An official stated that this might prevent his return to Prague from his country residence which was expected tomorrow.

EVE CARRIES DAY

LUCKNOW, March 4, (A.P.I.): A couple who were proposed for the election of Senior Vice-Chairman of the Unao District Board created quite an interesting situation.

The names of two members—Mr. and Mrs. Hasan Rata—were proposed. Mrs. Hasan Rata was absent, while her husband who was present, declined to withdraw in favour of his wife inspite of persuasion. The election was held and the husband and wife secured equal number of votes. The Chairman, Kunwar Guru Narain, exercised his casting vote in favour of Mrs. Rata.

The husband was also elected but as a Junior Vice-Chairman.

KIRLOSKARS DECLARE STRIKE ILLEGAL

KIRLOSKARWADI, March 4 (A.P.I.)—The management of the Kirloskarwadi Factory of the Kirloskar Brothers, Ltd., have issued a notice to the workers of the factory that their strike was illegal according to the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, and that they would not be entitled to their wages during the period of the strike which started on Feb. 23 and still continues.

It is understood that the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held recently at Poona decided to invite the president of the Workers' Union to discuss their demands with the Chairman of the Board. It is learnt that this meeting is likely to be held next week.

Bombay Ban On Hindu Rashtra Dal

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Government of Bombay has issued a notification declaring the Hindu Rashtra Dal and volunteer bodies working under its direction or management as unlawful association as the Government is of opinion that these associations constitute a danger to the public peace.

Madras Ban On Communist Organisations

MADRAS, March 4, (A.P.I.): The Madras Government to-day banned five Communist organisations under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. They are: Santi Senas, Communist Volunteer Corps, Red Army Volunteer Organisation or Red Guards, Communist Red Cross Volunteers and Madras Labour Union Volunteers.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE OF R.S.S. WORKERS

HUBLI, March 3 (API): Twenty two out of fortynine R. S. S. workers who were detained since February 5 when the Government banned the organisation, have now been released on their giving in writing an undertaking that they would not keep any connection with the organisation in future.

UNITED STATE OF CENTRAL INDIA

Pattabhi Hopes It Will Be Born Soon

UJJAIN, March 3. (A.P.I.): The hope that the United State of Central India would soon be born and that the Maharaja of Gwalior would become its first Rajapramukh for a period of five years was expressed by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, addressing the special session of the Central India Regional States Peoples Conference.

Earlier, Shri Kanhaiyalal Manana welcomed the delegates on behalf of the reception Committee. More than 20,000 persons attended Wednesday's session of the conference.

START A NEW ERA OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM

Shymprasad Opens Plastic Manufacturers' Conference

NEW DELHI, March 4 (API): Dr. Shyamprasad Mookherjee, Minister for Industries and Supplies, inaugurating the first All-India Plastic Manufacturers' Conference here to-day expressed the hope that during the "next few weeks it will be possible for the Government to announce its industrial policy and then make an appeal to all concerned for wholehearted co-operation in its endeavour to introduce a new era of economic freedom in our great country. It is obvious that unless the Government, the representatives of industry and labour put their heads together determined to inaugurate a new era of co-operative conduct, it will be impossible for us to achieve any satisfactory results."

Dr. Mookherjee assured the Conference that the general questions relating to industry in this country were already receiving the serious consideration of the Government.

Representatives of the plastic industry from all over India attended the Conference.

Bigger BCW

(-Not To Say Better!)

Do you know that the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" has now 28 pages? Four extra pages for the same price is evidently a bargain—— quantitatively as well as qualitatively, as you can find out for yourself next Sunday. Among the highlights of the next issue are:

The first exclusive interview given by Sir Stafford Cripps since he became the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Pakistan On The Frontiers: An illustrated feature outlining Mr. Jinnah's difficulties in Baluchistan.

A tribute to Gandhiji from one of his earliest disciples, Dr. Haridas Muzumdar, who accompanied him on the famous Dandi March and who is for many years now a professor in the United States.

Don't miss your copy of the

Bombay Chronicle

Weekly

SUNDAY, MARCH 7

U. S. Outlook On China Situation As Seen From Tokyo

BY MILES W. VAUGHN,
UPA Staff Correspondent.

TOKYO, (UPA)—Recent developments in China tend to increase the need for an early statement of American policy toward the Nanking government, in the opinion of competent observers in Tokyo.

Two courses are open to Washington, it is pointed out.

First, Washington can follow a policy of "wait and see", letting events take their course. Current limited American aid to the Nanking government presumably would be continued under such a plan.

Second, Washington could follow the recommendations in the recent report made by William C. Bullitt, former ambassador to Russia, who recently visited China, and decide on greatly increased American assistance to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek—in volume sufficient to enable him completely to crush the Chinese Communist movement.

In event all-out assistance is decided upon, it is presumed here, Washington will take steps to safeguard the expenditure of American money and materials and will make sure that they are used honestly and efficiently for the purposes for which they are intended.

The basic issue in China, in the opinion of most competent American observers in Tokyo, is whether or not that country shall drift into the orbit of Soviet Russia or be identified with the group of western powers, headed by the United States and Britain, which are opposed to a further extension of Soviet influence.

It is pointed out that Russia already has achieved a very strong position in Europe through the creation in Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, etc., of governments which are considered to be a little more than "puppets" of Moscow.

In the Far East, these observers assert, there is ample evidence that Moscow hopes to follow the same programme which has been carried out in Europe.

Outer Mongolia, formerly a part of China, already has been made into a Soviet republic. Russia has achieved a strong position in China's great north-west—Sinkiang. Moscow is dominant in northern Korea. Most of Manchuria is under control of Chinese Communist forces, which are considered to be a potential if not actual instrument of Soviet "imperialist expansion."

The situation is such, these observers state, that the United States should decide immediately what power is to be dominant in the western Pacific Ocean area.

The general situation is outlined as follows: The United States for more than a century has stood for the principle of equal opportunity in China. In line with this belief, Washington prevented the so-called "movement for the partition of China among the great powers of Europe" in the last century, and took an extremely resolute stand against Japan when the Japanese army overran Manchuria and eastern China in the months preceding Pearl Harbour.

The Pacific War was an inevitable outcome of American determination to prevent the domination of China by Japan.

High thinking in the United States with regard to eastern Asia long has been coloured by a belief that any militarist-industrialist nation which is able to organize China's immense population will be able to rule Asia and eventually will become perhaps the most powerful force in the world.

The United States fought the recent war in the Pacific to prevent the Japanese militarists from achieving their dream of world domination and it now must be prepared to prevent an aggressive Soviet "totalitarian imperialism" from carrying out a similar programme.

This leads to the need for an early and definite restatement of American principles.

With regard to the Nanking Government, the question involved is not one of complete approval or disapproval of the present regime, headed by Chiang Kai-shek. The question is whether or not the United States can afford to risk an overthrow of the present Nanking Government by its Communist enemies.

These observers do not share the view held by some Americans in China that the Chinese Communist Government and its armed forces are entirely independent of Soviet influence. They believe, on the other hand, that the Chinese Communists are largely under the influence of and completely sympathetic to, the alleged Russian programme for a great bloc of Eurasian-Soviet nations, which would act as a unit in world politics.

Equally, they do not share the view that the Chinese Communists never would be able to impose their will upon all of China and create a China-wide Soviet government on the Moscow pattern. They assert that both the Russian and the Chinese Communists have shown ample evidence of their ability to organize and their determination to use the most ruthless methods in stamping out all opposition.

Thus, it is argued, the time is drawing near when there must be a showdown with regard to China's future—and a decision whether the Chinese shall progress along the ways of Anglo-Saxon democracy or the ways of "Red totalitarianism."

SEEING The Shows With "SARDI"

'Kiss Of Death': Prolonged Boredom —Rogers And Wilde In Frothy Nonsense —Fun And Frolic In 'Fiesta' —Cooper And Goddard As A Romantic Team

Strand

KISS OF DEATH (20th Cen. Fox).
Players: Victor Mature, Coleen Gray, Richard Widmark, Brian Donlevy.
Director: Henry Hathaway.

This picture is pregnant with sadism—not merely in the brutality of some of the characters, but more so in the painful infliction on the audience of a narrative in which it has been sought to create suspense by the dubious device of over-drawn situations, means actually detrimental to action. As if to counterbalance the grim sordidness, chunks of sentimental slush that make one positively squirm in one's seat, have been thrown in.

The slow-moving story is all about a squealer, one Nick Bianco, the only arrested member of a gang, who turns informer when he discovers that his partners in crime have absconded with his share of the loot, and his motherless children have been sent to an orphanage. The District Attorney persuades Nick to give his shady lawyer the impression that Rizzo, another gangster, is the real squealer. This exposes yet another crook, Tom Udo, who goes in search of the supposed betrayer, and finding the bird flown, kills his mother. A gruesome scene this.

Udo is tried. Nick, out on parole, testifies against him. The D.A.'s plan misfires and Udo is declared "not guilty". Now the kiss of death is to be planted on Nick who waits for it in suspense and agony after sending away his children to the country with their stepmother whom he has married while on parole. The synopsis says that Nick takes the initiative and goes after Udo, finally getting his man—but I was not there till then.

Victor Mature, wearing a woe-begone look most of the time, is handicapped by the unsympathetic role of the squealer and has to rely entirely on his attractive personality. Coleen Gray, a newcomer, playing the feminine lead, is, in cinematic parlance, a "natural". Outstanding in the entire cast is another newcomer, Richard Widmark, who plays the part of Tom Udo with consummate skill. Here may be another Paul Muni in embryo. Watch this soft-spoken, baby-faced killer—he may go far. As the D.A., Brian Donlevy is for once on the side of the law.

This is tough meat that will suit only ostrich digestions.

A long, tiring, tainted kiss.

Excelsior

IT HAD TO BE YOU (Columbia)
Players: Ginger Rogers, Cornel Wilde, Ron Randell.
Director: Rudolph Mate.

There is no method in the madness of this comedy. It is meant to be a romp all the way—unless, of course, you romp away before the end.

The heroine, be it known, is one of those addle-headed society girls who has fled from the marriage altar no less than three times. The fourth time, she decides to find out whether

Ricardo Montalban and Cyd Charisse in "Fiesta" (Metro.)

absence will make her heart fonder for her bridegroom-to-be.

Suddenly a dream Indian obscures her vision, almost convincing her that he is her idea of a perfect lover. Finally, Johnny Blaine, a fireman, practises his fireman's lift and thus carries her to the altar.

After trying drama none too successfully, Ginger Rogers turns to sheer slapstick, which in turn fails to come off with the same triumph as her former partnership with twinkle-toed Fred Astaire. Wilde, best in drama, is not very convincing when he runs wild. Ron Randell, whom we recently saw as Bulldog Drummond, is wasted in the part of a stuffy lover.

Who can sit through this?—It need not be you.

*

Metro

FIESTA (M.G.M.)
Players: Ricardo Montalban, Esther Williams, John Carroll, Akin Tamiroff.
Director: Richard Thorpe.

Here is a picture that appeals to the senses but not to one's sense. Mexican scenery, highly but beautifully technicoloured, gorgeous and

Cornel Wilde and Ginger Rogers in "It Had To Be You" (Excelsior.)

sometimes gaudy costumes throbbing Latin music and dancing, all go to provide a feast for eye and ear.

The story? That's another matter, in which neither conviction or originality have the least say. Mario, music-lover that he is, is loth to follow his father's profession of a metador, but acquiesces till he discovers that the old man has deceived him regarding a visit from Contreras, a symphony conductor whom Mario's twin sister has contrived to get interested in her brother's compositions. Disgusted at the father's duplicity, Mario quits the bull-ring and is branded a coward.

The twin-sister now deputises for her brother to save him dishonour, and the ruse brings him to her side to save her from being gored by the bull. Though Esther William's curves cannot be hidden even when sheathed in the flashy costume of a metador, some may prefer this sight to that of Montalban similarly attired. The bull, of course, is impervious to the change.

Ricardo Montalban plays his role to the hilt and is bound to make flappers Latin-lover conscious. Cyd Charisee helps him to make the dance numbers attractive. Out of water, save in one scene, Esther Williams is yet not out of depth in the rest. She brings grace to her

Gary Cooper and Paulette Goddard in "Unconquered" (Regal.)

ring scenes which are conspicuously bloodless, the bull apparently being more prone to exhaustion than to seeing red when the rag is held up to it.

Fun, frolic and fiesta—South of the border, down Mexico way.

*

Regal

UNCONQUERED (PARAMOUNT)
Players: Gary Cooper, Paulette Goddard, Boris Karloff, Howard Da
Director: Cecil B. De Mille.

The Management of this theatre have recently abandoned the sensible practice of holding their press-shows on a particular day every week, and to worsen matters, have taken to altering the venue of such shows to the Capitol, from time to time. This procedure causes confusion and results in a critic missing the shows if the notice of the altered day or place do not reach him in time. As, to the best of the present critic's knowledge, no intimation was received regarding the press show of "Unconquered", an independent review of it cannot be given here, but merely an idea of the film as indicated by the synopsis:

Set in the Frontier period of Ame-

Coleen Gray and Victor Mature in "Kiss of Death" (Strand.)

rican history, the film narrates the adventures of Abby Hale, a blonde slave who has been convicted of complicity in a murder case. She is brought by Captain Holden, but is duped into believing that her master is Garth, a trader and traitor. Thus, against a background of historical massacre, is played out the theme of the age-old triangle.

Abby is brought to the torture stake eventually, and is saved by Holden after he has gone through "the agony of the historic ninety-day siege of Ft. Pitt—one day to become a steel empire—Pittsburgh".

Gary Cooper plays Captain Holden, Paulette Goddard is the fair flesh of contention, and Howard Da Silva enacts the role of Garth, to say nothing of Boris Karloff as a Red Indian Chief.

Sorry it's only the 'blurb'.

*

SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS

Strand—10-30 a.m. "Kiss of Death"—Victor Mature, Coleen Gray.

Regal—10 a.m. "Unconquered"—Gary Cooper, Paulette Goddard.

Bandra Talkies—10-30 a.m. "The Courage of Lassie"—Elizabeth Taylor, Frank Morgan.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quietly Firm Tone

LONDON, March 4, (Reuter): Rumours of currency devaluations, particularly concerning Holland and Belgium, brought firmness and a short burst of activity to the mining section of the stock markets. Dividend paying companies were in demand with Randfontein at 22/6 whilst Daggafontein gained 1/3 at 80 shillings.

In other sections price levels remained steady to firm despite a marked falling off in the volume of business occasioned by yesterday's debate in the House of Lords on the political situation. There was some apprehension regarding the exhaustion of the American Loan.

Tobacco and breweries emerged with small improvements—British American gained one-six-teenth at 5-11-32.

The oil market met with some demand for the less prominent issues with Kern River Oil at 11/9.

The foreign railway market again experienced a fair turnover with Uruguayan issues supported and occasionally one point higher.

Profit-taking among foreign bonds reduced Poland seven per cent to 25 but Italian issues were favoured with seven per cents rising two points to 137.

Closing Prices

2-1/2 p.c. B. Consols	78-5/8
2-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	105
4 p.c. Fund Loan 1960/90	113-3/4
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan 1952	103-15/16
3 p.c. War Loan	104-1/4
4 p.c. Vic. Bonds	114
3 p.c. Saving Bonds	100-3/8
3 p.c. British Transport	98
INDUSTRIALS	
Ass. Portland Cement	74
Bri. Amer. Tobacco	5-5/16
Br. Celanese	72/10-1/2
Cal. Elec.	39/6
Cal. Tramways	32/6
Carreras	5-1/2
J. & P. Coats	60/4-1/2
Courtaulds	41
Distillers	26/9
Dunlop Rubber	69/1-1/2
Elec. & Music	17/4-1/2
Fine Cot. Spin & Doub.	28/1-1/2
Ford Motors	47/1-1/2
Im. Chemical	46
Im. Tobacco	5-3/8
Indian Iron Steel	50/7-1/2
Int. Nickel	50
Lever Bros. & Unilever	50/7-1/2
Marks & Spencer	66/10-1/2
Pinchin Johnson	51/10-1/2
Standard Motors	29/6
Woolworth	79/1-1/2
Vickers	25/6
TEA SHARES	
Assam Consolidated	26/3
Assam Frontier	17/6
Assam	22/6
Dooars	39/6
Emp. of India & Ceylon	20
Imperial	35
JUTE SHARES	
Barnagore	19-1/2
Samnuggur	92/6
RUBBER SHARES	
Ang. Dutch Plant of Java	15/6
Gula-Kelampong	16/3
Invest Trust	24
MINING SHARES	
Burma Corp.	5/9
Crown	4-7/8
Nundydroog	15/1-1/2
Spring	10
Sub-Nigel	4-3/4
Tavoy Tin	2/3
Union Corp.	272/6
Con. Tin Burma	3/4-4-1/2
Indian Copper	4/4-1/8
OIL SHARES	
Anglo-Iranian	160
Attock	26/10-1/2
Burma	68/9
Mexican Eagle	13/4-1/8
Trinidad Leasehold	31/3
Royal Dutch	223-3/4
Shell Transport	3-13/16
Venezuela Concession	115
Ind-Gen.	11 nom.
SHIPPING	
P. & O. Steam	53/1-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

Silver Spot 45d. Forward 45d.—Reuter.

BRITAIN EXPORTS 10 BICYCLES A MINUTE

300,000 For India

Britain is the world's leading bicycle exporting nation, and her best customer is India. During 1947, as in the previous year, India imported nearly twice as many bicycles as the U. K's next best customer, the Union of South Africa.

The total number of British cycles which India imported last year was 299,968 valued at £2,006,584 (Rs. 2.6 crores) compared with 209,589 with a value of £1,201,437 (Rs. 1.6 crores) in 1946. In both years the number of cycles imported to India represented a fifth of the total number sent from Britain to all countries.

In 1947, Britain exported 1,499,682 machines (out of a total production of 2,488,929) which meant that on an average a minimum of 10 bicycles were exported every minute of every eight-hour working day from British ports (excluding Sundays and holidays.) On the same basis of calculation, 8,300 bicycles are made every day in British factories—or 17 every minute.

These export figures are greatly in excess of those of the best pre-war year of 1937, when 831,000 bicycles were shipped from Britain, and also 376,271 better than in 1946. This increase alone is equal to Britain's total bicycle exports in 1935.

KARACHI COTTON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 4: Cotton Seed NT Ready Rs. 6/1, Deal Rs. 8/8. Exports 4,855 bags for Kathiawar ports. Gold Ready Rs. 103/8. Sovereigns Rs. 60, Silver Rupee Coins Rs. 126. The market is steadier, specially for Gold, owing to strength of Bombay advices. Cotton Ready 4F Rs. 55, Sind NT Roller Rs. 70, 4F May Rs. 56/8. The market is quiet and featureless. The local stocks are estimated at 166,800 bales out of which 30,000 with merchants and the rest with exporters.

Textiles To Close Britain's Trade Gap

BY JOHN KINGSLEY

The increasing reliance being put on textiles in Britain's production and export drive is due to the fact that British steel production, though aiming at breaking all output records this year, will not be enough to meet all demands. Consequently, the export targets for the industries using steel may have to be curtailed. The gap which may result cannot be left often; increased exports by other industries must close it. Textiles are the most obvious choice. They have some great advantages over other industries, despite some present handicaps.

Taking the various components of the industry, generally they have no raw material worries, the sellers markets overseas are not over, and there is a substantial reserve of productive capacity. The handicaps of the urgent need of new and automatic machinery, greater productivity from existing resources and an increase in the labour force are all being tackled energetically, and there has recently been some substantial progress.

MORE YARN

The Lancashire cotton production has been rising steadily for some time. The latest monthly figures show that in November last the total production of single yarn cotton was 17,670,000 lb., compared with 17,190,000 lb., in October, and 15,490,000 lb., in September. Taking the comparison back to 1946, the average monthly production for the last half of that year was 15,140,000 lb. In some recent weeks, outputs exceeding 18,000,000 lb., have been reported.

Turning now to the weaving section of the cotton industry, the yardage produced last November was 47,200,000 compared with 43,700,000 yards in October and a monthly average of 38,700,000 yards for the last half of 1946.

INCREASE IN HANDS

The number of people at work in the cotton industry, although still well below needs, is rising steadily. At the end of November the total employed was 221,300, compared with 202,800 in July 1947, and a monthly average of 195,500 in the last half of 1946.

Although there was a slight setback in November, due to the shorter working month, the output of wool is substantially higher than in 1946. Taking the delivery of worsted yarn, the average for the three months of September to November, 1947, was 14,750,000 lb., compared with an average of only 12,330,000 lb., in the last six months of 1946. The production of wool tops has been even more satisfactory, the four-weekly figures rising from 4,930,000 lb., in September to 5,360,000 lb., in November, as against a monthly average of slightly over 4,000,000 lb., in the last half of 1946. The number employed in the wool industry has been going up steadily, the total personnel of 190,200 on December 5 last comparing with 181,000 on September 26, 1947, and only 166,400 on September 27, 1946.

RECORD RAYON OUTPUT

British rayon production has recently been exceeding all previous records, either before or after the War. The total last December was 19,200,000 lb., in comparison with slightly over 20,000,000 lb., in October and 18,300,000 lb., in November. These figures compare with an average of 16,330,000 lb., in the last quarter of 1946.

That is the background to the productive effort. Now let us look at the export position. The overall export targets for the British textile industries including clothing, as set last September, were a monthly value of £23,000,000 (Rs. 30.61 crores) by the middle of 1948, and £28,000,000 (Rs. 37.27 crores) by the end of this year.

GROWING EXPORTS

At this stage, the only figures of progress available to work on are those for the year 1947, when the aggregate of £225,000,000 (Rs. 299.52 crores) was roughly equivalent to an average of £19,000,000 (Rs. 25.3 crores) per month. The quarterly averages show, however, that the monthly rate in 1947 moved up from £17,500,000 (Rs. 23.3 crores) in the first two quarters to £19,000,000 (Rs. 25.3 crores) in the third quarter, and to £21,500,000 (Rs. 27.9 crores) in the fourth quarter. There is every indication that the rise should continue.

Reverting, however, to the 1947 exports, it should be noted that the rise in the second half of the year was due partly to an increase in prices and partly to a fairly general small increase in quantity. Cotton goods were the largest factor in the third quarter, and woollen and worsted goods in the fourth; although the quantity of cotton yarn exported in the last quarter doubled, it was still less than two-fifths of the 1938 figure. The latter fact gives some indication of the considerable room for expansion of business in Britain's cotton industry.

RAIDERS' VEHICLES DESTROYED

NEW DELHI, March 4. (A.P.I.): Aircraft of the R.I.A.F. flew many sorties and attacked raiders' concentrations and vehicles yesterday, says a press communique issued by the Defence Ministry to-night. The attacks were successful. Eight vehicles were destroyed in and around Jhangar. Direct hits were registered on raiders' entrenchments west of Naushehra.

At two places, one east of Bhimbar and the other near Palandari, our aircraft encountered anti-aircraft fire. All our aircraft returned safely to their bases.

Transport aircraft of the R.I.A.F. flew a large quantity of supplies to Poonch.

Indian Army patrols were active on all sectors.

Pandit Nehru at the Exhibition of Stamps which he opened in New Delhi on Wednesday.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, March 4, (API): The Calcutta Stock Exchange today opened quiet but steadied up at the close.

The following are today's final transactions up to 2.30 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent Loan 1953/55 Rs. 102/6.

BANKS: Hind Bank Rs. 39; Reserve Bank Rs. 111.

COTTONS: Kesoram Rs. 21; New Victoria Ordy Rs. 5/1; Ditto Pref. Rs. 6/10.

COALS: Amalgamated Rs. 40/6, Bharat Colliery Rs. 8; Burra Dhemo Rs. 2/14; Burrakur Rs. 23/7; Churulia Rs. 5. New Manbhoom Rs. 35/12; Raneegunge Rs. 24/8; Talcher Rs. 5/7.

JUTES: Agarpara Rs. 30/1; Alliance Rs 278; Barnagore Rs. 290; Howrah Rs. 86/4, India Rs. 124; National Rs. 31/8; Nuddea Rs. 93/8.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron and Steel Rs. 32/4; Kumardhubi Eng. Rs. 11/5, Marshalls Rs. 7/2; Saran Eng. Rs. 10/8. Steel Corpn. Rs. 28/1; Textile Machinery Rs. 9/1.

MISCELLANEOUS: Consolidated Tin Rs. 1/14; Indian Copper Rs. 2/14; Tavoy Tin Rs. 1/9; Assam-Bengal Cement Rs. 10/5; Dalmia Cement Rs. 10/3; Sone Valley Cement Rs. 9/15 Calcutta Electric Rs. 25/11; Bathgate and Co., Rs. 6/12; British India Corpn Rs. 9/15; Calcutta Trams Rs. 11, F. and C. Osler Rs. 11/1; Indian National Airways Rs. 11/5. Jardine Henderson Rs. 177. Martin Burn Rs. 17/14; National Tobacco Rs. 36/4; British Burma Petrol Rs. 2/15, Mysore Paper Rs. 15/14; Titaghur Paper Rs. 43/6; Midnapore Zemindary Rs. 109; Assam Saws Rs. 7/2; India Steamship Rs. 13/8.

SUGARS: Carew and Co. Rs. 14; Champaran Rs. 28/12; Dyer Meakin Brewery Rs. 9/4.

TEAS: Bateli Rs. 16/4. Birpara Rs. 213/8; Teesta Valley Rs. 35/4.

MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE

MADRAS, March 4, (API): The following are today quotations:

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan Rs. 22/4; Mysore Rs. 55/8; Travancore Rs. 14/12; Travancore New Rs. 10.

PLANTINGS: Cochin Malabar Rs. 8 Highland Produce Rs. 29/8; Ouchterlony Rs. 10/10, Periakaramalai Rs. 32/8; Pullangodies Rs. 1/8. Valkundam Rs. 8/7; Thirumbadi Rs. 2/12; Waterfalls Rs. 2/13; Valkundam Rs. 8/7.

TEXTILES: Balasubramania Rs. 39/8. Balasubramania "B" Rs. 29/8; Buckinghams Rs. 342. Camoodias Rs. 12, Coimbatore Pioneer Rs. 109. Coimbatore Spg. Rs. 48, Janardhanas Rs. 53. Lakshmi Rs. 95/8, Maduras Rs. 45/8. Meturs Rs. 293; Mysore Spun Rs. 12/8; Ranga Vilas Rs. 54/8; Sitaram Spg. Rs. 128; Trichinopolys Rs. 13/10. Vasantas Rs. 105/8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cements Rs. 7/8. India Cements Rs. 7/14; Ind. St. Rollings Rs. 10. Mettur Chem Rs. 107; Mysore Chem Rs. 14/10; Mysore Papers Rs. 15/12; Spencers Rs. 11/6.

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LONG practical experience has amply demonstrated the outstanding health-giving properties of 'Ovaltine', which make it the supreme beverage for building-up and maintaining health, strength and vitality — for affording protection against sickness by reinforcing the natural powers of resistance.

See that *your* family enjoys all the health benefits which flow from the regular use of 'Ovaltine'. It not only sustains and invigorates but gives pleasure to children and parents alike by its delicious flavour.

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Builds up Body, Nerve and Brain

Distributors: Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd., 16, Bank Street, Bombay, also — Calcutta, Madras and Karachi.

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STEEL SHARES RECOVER AFTER EARLY SHARP DROP

Bellapur Looks Up On Active Buying

BULLION PRICES STEADY

BOMBAY, March 4.

The Bombay Stock Exchange experienced another sharp decline this morning but later prices recorded good recovery on active short covering and a portion of the loss was recovered. The market opened easy and sagged under furtner nervous liquidation. The general confidence is impaired and the market remains at the mercy of professional Bear operators. Bulls have suffered heavily and the market sentiment is demoralised.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened Rs. 30 lower at Rs. 1,680 and after touching Rs. 1,700 were pressed down at Rs. 1,640 under increased selling. At this level there appeared active short covering and Dfds. rallied at Rs. 1,682, Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 345 and after declining at Rs. 430 advanced at Rs. 347. Steel shares proved to be a weak spot and in view of decreased production, the forthcoming dividend is likely to be disappointing.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1,055 and after declining at Rs. 1,035 improved at Rs. 1,050, it was said that a dividend of Rs. 17-8 is declared on Dyeing Shares. Koninoor shares opened at Rs. 583 and after declining at Rs. 570 rallied at Rs. 580.

Later on the maket was irregular with narrow prices movement. Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1677 while Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 346/- Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 1055/- and Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 582/ Simplex shares were done at Rs. 224/- while Swadeshi shares were placed at Rs. 638/- Bellapurs were firm at Rs. 360 and Scindia shares were done at Rs. 30/2.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1052/8 Kohinoor 582 Swadeshi 638 Nagpur 336 Simplex 224/8 New Great 396 Gokak 338 Indore 552/8 Century X. R. 495 Colaba 320 I Bleaching 156 Swan 361 Finlay 327 Morarji 601/4 Edward 685 Meyer 198 12 Apollo 3/14/6 I. U. Ordinary 15/1/6 I. .U Defd. 2/14 Madhusudan 260 Podar X. R. 170 Khatau X.D. 247/8.

STEEL

Tata Steel Ord. 349 Tata Steel Defd. 1690 Second 148 4.

CEMENTS

Associated Merger X.D. 172

INDUSTRIES

Burma X. D. 450 Belapur 360 Shivrajpur 41/4 Scindia 30/2 New Prem 7/8 Construction 199 Tata Chemical 18/6 Tata Oil 62/8 Indian Iron X. D. 32/7 Bengal Steel 27/10.

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ord 1468 Tata Hydro 155 Andhra 1387/8 Power 1557/8.

MILLS (CASH)

Elphinstone 90 Phoenix 490 Ind. Mfg. 4300 Koorla 300 Dawn 1545 David 145 New City 210 Minerva 213/12 Bradbury 740 Bharucha (Defd.) 7 Bharat 42/12 Mysore 232/8 Madhavji 19/6 Model 200 Laxmi 1590 Vishnu 612/8 Western X. D. 4250 Standard 503/12 Sholapur 6285 Sassoon Cotton 19 Hindustan X. D. 4450 Tata 80 Ahmedabad Advance 566/4 Sassoon Silk 78/8 New Union 19/2 Madhusudan 292/8 Shrinivas 460 Raja Bahadur 125 Berar 265 Victoria 425 Simplex Cpn. 118.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 135 New 127/8 Surat 139/6 Karachi 107/8 Broach 10/4 Ajmer X. D. 10/10 Amalgamated 15/8 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 145 Bombay Suburban 141/4 Bombay Suburban (New) Prem 100.

BANK SHARES

Reserve 112 Imperial 2035 P. P. 500 Central 89 Coupon 19 India 251 Union 10/14 Baroda 165/4 Habib 157/8 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 68 Jaipur 52 Hindustan Com. 39 Mysore 365 Exchange (Ord) 50 Eastern 105.

INSURANCE

Oriental 5600, Empire 785 New India 74/8 Jupiter 31 Vulcan 14/10 Indian Mercantile 55 Universal Fire 15/12 British India General 21 Prud 29 Neptune 7 New Great 25 All-India General 31.

RAILWAYS

C.P. 105/8 Mymensing 100 Guaranteed 100 Pachora 105.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 312/8 Steamer 540 Burma New 147/80 B.B. Petrol 3/1/6 Mackenzie 145 Port Canning 76 Kemp 490 Zandu Pharmacy 180 Indian Investment Trust 103 Wimco 323/12 Dharamsey Chemical 34 Mukund Iron 10 Dena Trust 24 Alembic 262/8 Supreme India 130 Jamwire 108 Bombay Uganda 74 Bombay Motor Cycle 42 India Cement 31/4 Walchand Nagar Industries 180 United Motor 74 A.C.C. New 107 Bombay Safe Deposit 910 Hydri Construction 15/8 Mahamdi Steam 102

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 198/12 Tram

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, March 4.

MILLS.

Apollo 3/15/6 3/13 3/15/6
Bharat 43 42/12
B. Dyeing 1052/8 50 67/8 30 50 41/4 55 52/8
C. India 336 40 30 37 36 55 52/8
Elphinstone Pref. 118/12
Century 495
Finlay 326 22 27
Gokak 338 39 35 39 38 39 38
I. U. Defd. 2/15/6 2/13/6 2/14
I U. Ord 15/1 15/2 14/15 15/2 15/1/6
Indore 545 60 42/8 56 52/8
Kohinoor 582 78 83 66 77 76 80 77 82
Laxmi 1610
Madhusudan 260
Model 200
New Great 395 85 96
Podar 170
Simplex 222 20 24 20 24/8
Swadeshi 685 34 42 20 37 35 37 35 40 38
Swan 361
Tata Mills 80

BANKS.

Baroda 165/4
Central 88/8 88 89 87/8 89
Imperial Old 2040 35
Imperial New 496/4 500
India 252 51
Reserve 112
Union 10/14 10/15 10/14
U. Commercial 68

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 135
Andhra Valley 1390 87/8
B. Tram Ord. 144/12 45 44/8 46/8 46
Karachi 107/8
Hydro 155
Power 1560 57/8

INSURANCE.

B. I. General 21
New India 74/8 74/12
Scindia 29/12 30/6 29/12 30/3 30/2

STEEL.

B. Steel 27/14 27/4 27/10
I. Iron 32/1 32/4 31/12 32/3
Tata Defd. 1680 1700 1635 80 65 85 75 90 85 90
Tata Ord. 345 50/8 41 47 45 48 47/8 49
Tata 2nd Pref 145

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 305 2/8 12/8
A.C.C. Old 170 71/8 69 71/8 71 72/8 72
A.C.C. New 107
Belapur 338 40 38 61 60
B.B. Old 452/8 56/4 45 48/12 46/4 50
B.B. New 151/4 51/14 47/8
B.B. Petrol 3/1/6 3/1/9
P. Const. 197 99 96 200 199
P. 2nd Pref. 123/12
Shivrajpur 41/4
Tata Chem. 18/2 18/6
Tata Oil 65 62 63/12 62/8
Wimco 32/14 14/6 25 23/12

SPECIAL.

Central Bank New 87 88/8
Simplex Coupon 120 18
Poona Elec. 145
Andhra Valley Debenture 103/8
Scindia 1 enunciation Letters 7/8 7/4 7/8

50 Andhra Valley 1362/8 Tata Power 1265 Hydro 125 Bombay Steamer 323/12 Nagpur 690 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 830 Laxmi 307/8 New Great 225 Poddar 115 Shrinivas 98 Elphinstone 118 12 Bradbury 480 Surat Elec-165/10 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 127 (Second Pref.) 125 Amalgamated 123/12 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 128/12 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 17/10 Supreme 120 Meyer 125/10 Mackenzie First 127/8 Mackenzie Second 125 Ahd. Advance 160 Mysore Mill 50 Standard 101 Madhusudan 13.

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952 (4) 103/8 B. Steamer 1959 105 4. Indian Hume Pipe 111, Tata Power 1951 104 8, Walchand Nagar (6) 117.

OUTSIDE ISSUES

Indian Copper 2/13 B.I.C. 10/4 Burma Corporation 3/6 New Victoria Mill 5/4 New Victoria Pref 6/4 Raja 28 Phalton 120, Gold Mohor 340, New Kaiser-e-Hind 380, Sajjan Mill 280, Osmanshahi 265, Ajamshahi 235, Air Services 13, Air Ambica 17, Air India Tata 187 4 Hind Motor 7/3 Indian Steam 13/4 Sone Valley 11.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, March 4

Tata Ordinary 349; Tata Deferred 1690; Indian Iron 32-3; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 27-10; Bombay Dyeing 1052-8; Central India 336-4; Gokak 338-2; Kohinoor 581-14; Simplex 224-8; Swadeshi 638-2; Tata Power 1557-8; Associated Cement 172; Belapur 360; Bombay Burma (Old) 450; Scindia 30-2; Central Bank 88-12; New India SEPASTIAN COM. COR.

HESSIAN MARKET.

BOMBAY, March 4.

HESSIAN 45X11 PER YD.		Pies.
Ready	120	8 0
Feb.-March	114	0 0
April-June	108	8 0
BARDAN D. W. 40X28.		
PER 100 BAGS.	Rs.	as. p.
Ready	99	8 0
Feb.-March	99	0 0
April-June	97	0 0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 4.

The Bullion market was fairly steady today with moderate business. Ready Silver business was done between Rs. 157/8 and Rs. 158. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 108/10 while tound gold was quoted at Rs. 107/14. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 70.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 4.

The produce market was fairly steady with improved demand for groundnuts. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 135/10 and declined at Rs. 134/10 on moderate selling but improved at Rs. 135/4. Later on there was further buying and price rose at Rs. 136/12. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS.			
Madras Ready	31	12	0
Bold Ready	31	12	0
Khandesh Ready	32	0	0
Feb.-March dely	31	2	0
April-May dely	30	2	0
CASTORSEEDS.			
Ready	32	12	0
May dely	136	12	0
LINSEED.			
Ready	26	2	0
Feb.-March dely	26	2	0
April-May dely	24	6	0
OILS.			
Groundnuts Ready	17	5	0
March dely	17	3	0
Castorseeds 1st Quality	20	0	0
Castorseeds Com. Quality	19	0	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 4.

The local market again remained closed today.

It is said that so far no arrangement is arrived at about the stamp duty. The Government has asked the trade to show another way to recover five lakhs. Some suggested that a fee of Rs. 100 on the 4,000 oadges can be introduced. But this suggestion is not found favourable on fear of cancellation of many badges.

In the meantime two parties have not paid in their liabilities in the clearing. The Board has given some time. It is understood that in the case of one firm creditors are willing to accept half the amount but in the case of the other one creditors insist on full amount. Nominal quotations were as under:—

I.C.C. March	581	0	0
I.C.C. May	571	0	0
I.C.C. July	577	0	0
I.C.C. Sept.	581	0	0

The market remained closed but scattered business in March delivery was done at Rs. 583 to Rs. 584 and May option was done at Rs. 574.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton May contract is 1175 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

BARTER COTTON AGREEMENT SIGNED BY RUSSIA AND EGYPT

CAIRO, March 3 (UPA): A barter agreement calling for the exchange of 38,000 tons of Egyptian cotton for 216,000 tons of Russian wheat and 19,000 tons of maize was signed today.

The agreement was signed by Egyptian Foreign Minister Khassaba Pasha and Soviet Under Secretary Trade Menshikov. It included a most favoured nation clause.

A protocol attached also provided for continuation of trade talks with a view to Russia acquiring more Egyptian cotton in exchange for wood tobacco and ammonium sulphates.

ITALIAN ART-SILK YARN

BOMBAY, March 4.

150 D March	8	10	6
120 D Ready	9	8	0

PEPPER PRICES.

BOMBAY, March 4.

CANDY OF 21 QUARTERS.

Fagan delivery	648/51
Chaitra delivery	648/51

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 4.

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	12	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1950	101	4	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	97	2	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52	100	7	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	99	7	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	100	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	99	8	0
3 p.c. Non-Terminable.	100	2	0
3 p.c. 1996 Con.	100	3	0
3 p.c. 1949-52	101	8	0
3 p.c. 1951-54	102	9	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	102	8	0
3 p.c. 1957	102	5	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	102	0	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	101	1	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	100	13	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	100	11	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1951-59	105	12	0
4 p.c. 1948-53	102	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	113	8	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	117	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	114	2	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	116	12	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2-3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961 ..	99	0	0
2-3/4 p.c Madras 1961	99	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955 ...	101	12	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958 ...	101	12	0
4 p.c. Punjab 1949 ..	99	4	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 ..	100	12	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	99	4	6
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	112	0	0
3 p.c. C P 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. N.-W. F. 1952 ..	100	0	0
3 p.c U P 1961-66	101	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust.	112	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City	112	0	0
3 p.c Bombay Municipality 1959	118	0	0
6 p.c Municipality 1954. New 1977	120	0	0
5 p.c. B P. T.	112	0	0

BANK OF INDIA

Dividend Declared

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., at the Bank's premises this evening, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman, expressed apprehensions that inflation was still one of the economic problems with which the country had to grapple.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir referred to Central Government's budget as highly satisfactory in view of the unexpected and heavy expenditure on refugee relief and on the military operations in Kashmir. He hoped Government would take further steps to restore confidence and thereby strengthen their own position.

Referring to the progress of the bank, Sir Cowasji was happy to relate that there were no major losses in the disturbed areas, and that the bank had had on the whole a satisfactory year.

The Chairman further revealed that owing to the shortage of staff the directors had recently decided to close down the Hyderabad (Sind) Branch, and to transfer the remaining business to the Karachi branch. He was glad to be able to say the the London branch of the bank was doing well, and that a new branch had been opened during the year rt Calicut.

8 PER CENT DIVIDEND

The directors' report of the bank ended December, 31, 1947, showed a net profit of Rs. 73,39,474. The report further indicated that a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December last at the rate of eight per cent, free of income-tax was declared by the directors. This absorbed a sum of Rs. twelve lakhs. It also showed that Independence Day bonus had cost Rs. 1,20,172, and ordinary bonus to the staff Rs. 7,10,000.

The Directors' Report was adopted unanimously by the meeting.

Imperial Bank Of India

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th February:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
CAPITAL:—	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,25,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	278,46,59,000
Sundries	41,67,000
Total Rs.	291,15,76,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—	
Government Securities	141,89,64,000
Other Authorised Investments	5,68,74,000
ADVANCES:—	
Loans	26,71,14,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	61 54,71,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,99,10,000
Dead Stock	1,54,98,000
Sundries	1,33,29,000
CASH:—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	43,54,28,000
Balances with other Banks	3,89,88,000
Total Rs.	291,15,76,000

Eastern Bank Ltd.

The local office of the Eastern Bank Ltd. has received the following telegram from its London Office:—

"Net profit for year ended 31st December last £119,367/7/10, making a total with the amount brought forward £190,192/1/7. Annual meeting will be held 31st March. Directors recommend final dividend at the rate of 3/6d. per share less Income-Tax at the rate of 9/0d. in £. To Reserve £90,000. To Premises Nil. To Contingencies Nil. Carried Forward £80,192/1/7. Dividend payable on and after 5th April. Transfer books closed from 19th March to 31st March both days inclusive."

TRADE WITH GERMANY

NEW DELHI, March 3:

German shipping forwarding and transport firms have now been allowed to resume their normal functions in conducting export-import business in the combined U.S./U.K. zones says a press note.

Firms in India desiring to use a German shipping agent may do so without a formal contract or export licence. All shipping, forwarding or transport services are performed under the authorization of a general licence issued by the joint export-import agency. The German agent will be required to confirm in writing to his foreign principals his acceptance of such agencies.

Foreign principals will not be required to establish letters of credit covering services rendered by German transport agents. Such services will be invoiced in the foreign currency in which the buyer is expected to pay and the foreign principals will be required to make payment within 15 days after the receipt of an invoice to a bank in their country nominated for the purpose. Collection will be made by an Aussenhandelsbank "export bank from which the German agent will collect his Reichsmark upon presentation of an export payment certificate together with a copy of the foreign exchange invoice sent to his foreign principals.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, March 4.

B C Rates T T D D 1/8 15/16 Ready
B C Rate, T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 5th Months
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6/-5/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 1/32 7th and 9th Month
New York and Montreal B C Rates T T Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4
Montreal Rs 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 329
Montreal Rs 328 3/4 L/C
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs. 6400
Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 6550
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D 61 79
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs. 1305
Java Banks Selling T T D D—79
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157 1/4
New York-London Cross Rate Dol 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4
London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52.57-53.43
London Alexandria Tla. 97 1/4-3/4
London Amsterdam Pl. 10.68-70
London Bangkok Tcl. 40
London Belgium Fcs. 178 1/2-3/4
London Denmark Kr. 19.32-36
London Hongkong 1/3 1/16
London Iran Rl. 128-130
London Java Fl. 10.68-70
London Lisbon Es 99.80-100.20
London Manila Pes. 8.07-12
London Montreal Dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4
London New York Dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4
London Oslo Kr. 19.98 20.02
London Paris Fcs. 863.40-864.60
London Prague K. 201-202
London Singapore 2/4 7/32-1/8
London Stockholm Kr. 14.47-50
London Switzerland Fcs. 17.34-36
London Syria 680-5
London Discts 3 Months 9/16 p.c.
London Discts 6 Months 5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/2 p c 3 months 3/4 p c 6 months 1 p c 12 months 1-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY SUGAR PRICES.

BOMBAY, March 4.

	Per Bag.		
Maharastra	101	0	0
Kalam	102	8	0
Jagadhari	104	0	0
Raja	106	0	0
Buland	111	4	0
Motipur	111	8	0
May dely	85	0	0
(BENGAL MAUND).			
Arrivals	2600 Bags.		

BLACK PEPPER PRICES.

NEW YORK, March 3.

Spot 38.00 Traded.
March 37.00 Bid.
May 36.00 Nominal.
July 36.00 Nominal.
September 36.00 Nominal.
October 36.00 Nominal.
Sales nil.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, March 3

Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	£78-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	£105
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	£106-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	£113-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£114
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£10-11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£117-1/2
National Bank of India	£35
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially	6.327

LONDON EXCHANGE

T.T. London on:	
New York Selling	4.0275
New York Buying	4.0325
Madrid	44.00
Montreal Selling	4.0275
Montreal Buying	4.0325
Zurich Selling	17.34
Zurich Buying	17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50

LONDON BULLION

LONDON March 3.

Silver Spot	45d
Silver Eorward	45d
Gold	£8.12.3

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, March 3.

March 2.50 nominal
May 2.42-1/2 to 2.43
July 2.24-1/2 to 2.25
Sept. 2.22-1/2 to 2.22-1/4

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, March 3

Australian wheat (bulk) 137/6 Mar/Apl/Quoted

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS & EXPORTS

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, March 4.

S. S. HOEGH SILVER MOON.

From New York:—53 bales leather belting; 595/787 coaltardyes; 262 dms pharmaceutical; 151 pkgs carriage nuts and bolts; 30 bxs galvanized book binders stitching ware; 148 cases printing paper; 144 cases cigarette paper; 120 ctns common glass ware; 94 bxs stainless steel sheets; 42 drums aniline dyes 36 cases steel bolts and nuts; 40 ctns rubber belting not strapped; 25 cases penicillin; 100 paper bags stearic acid; 79 bales rubber belt; 98 drums textile oxiaries; 165 strapped cases stationery; 36 bales canvas ply rubber belting; 51 ctns dry feast; 61 bdls thermos flasks; 105 pails printing ink; 395 cases chalk cutter knives; 200 drum lubricating oil; 86 cases steel roofing bolts and nuts; 45 cases chloralhydrate; 99 cyls anhydreus ammonia; 86 cases radio receiver tubes; 200 cases steel carriage bolts and nuts; 915 cases steel files; 100 bdls thermosjugs; 138 cases aluminiam sheet circles, 40 cases safety razor olades; 37 cases radio reciever; 25 cases dry batteries; 235 cases aluminiam sheets; 600 ctns thermos flasks not strapped; 68 bxs power pumps and parts; 7108 ctns glass tumbrelles; 110 cases brake fluid; 2010 drums petroliam asphalt; 104 bales ice cans; 52 cases single line blow room; 38 cases air condition units; 80 drums sodium hydrosulphate; 344 cases uniclosed united states in electric motors; 119 cases medicines; 389 cases motor cars; 197 cases electric motors; 187 air conditions; 306 bdls iron pipes galvanized.

From Alexandria:—1105 bales cotton.

GGODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT.

S. S. BAMORA.

To Rastammora:—30 cases curry powder—M. M. Poonjaji and Co.

To Dubai:—60 chest black tea:—Rajani Kant and Co.

S. S. PHEAAX

To Dunkirk:—400 bales cotton raw —S. Mawji and Co. Ld.

505 cotton raw—V. Laddha and Co.

S. S. DUINO.

To Aden:—50 bales cotton waste yarn—T. Nemchand and Co.

10 bales cotton waste yarn—Akbar and Co.

To Venice Per Mistre:—110 bales cotton raw—Volkart Bros.

S. S. THE LT VASSILIADES R.A.F.

To Marcelles:—29 bags bold karda seed—Ralli Bros. Ld.

S. S. ISMALLA.

To London:—15 bales hemp M. Dawoodbhai.

S. S. URIANA.

To London:—19 cases bristals—Jeena and Co.

S. S. MULBERA.

To Melbourne:—100 bales cotton waste—The Bombay Co. Ld.

69 drms mangnesia chloride—The Pioneer Mangnesia Works Ld.

To Sydney:—109 drums magnesium chloride—The Pioneer Mangnesia Works Ld.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS.

S. S. "SHIRALA" arrived from Karachi, on March 3, with 2354 passengers and 40 tons of general cargo (M.M.)

S. S. "STEEL NAVIGATOR" arrived from Galle (Ceylon), on March 4, with 1134 tons of general cargo (M.M.)

S. S. "CITY OF ELY" arrived from London, on March 4, with 3500 tons of general cargo (Forbes Campbell).

S. S. "EXTON" arrived from Baltimore, on March 4, with 4400 tons of general cargo and 10 saloon passengers (L. Edwards).

SAILINGS.

"STRATHNAVER" sailed for Hong Kong, on March 3, with 45 tons of Government Stores, and 2997 passengers.

"TIMOTHY DWIGHT" sailed for Australia on March 3, with a crew of 36 men.

S. S. "KHANDALLA" sailed for Daressalaam, on March 3, with 700 tons of general cargo and 301 passengers.

S. S. "VERGINIA MARY" sailed for Alleppy on March 3, with 100 tons of general cargo.

"SAN ZOTICO" sailed for Abadan on March 3, with a crew of 56 men.

"CITY OF LEADS" sailed for Calcutta on March 4, with 2449 tons of general cargo.

S. S. "OOSTCAPPELLE" sailed for Calicut on Feb. 29, with 589 tons of general cargo.

New York Cotton Quiet Awaiting Washington Developments

Wall Street Market Barely Steady With Minute Gains

NEW YORK, March 3.

Extension of early losses was attributed to scattered liquidation and hedges disclosing indifferent trade demand. Prices later rallied on covering with emphasis on better export prospects and the rally in grains after opening easiness. The market was devoid of fresh features with a disposition to await Washington developments. In the afternoon prices advanced, to the day's best levels under the leadership of near-months on mill and New-orleans demands disclosing a temporary scarcity of contracts. Prices later reacted influenced by the sharp decline in grains and possibly some disappointment at the continued delay in the export programme and dullness in the cotton textile markets. The market closed barely steady with sales estimated at 250,000 bales.

WALL STREET MARKET

Stocks: The recovery movement halted with the market entering a consolidation phase. Continued favorable corporate news remained virtually ignored with main attention focussed on fluctuations in grains after the Secretary of Agriculture's statement regarding wheat carryover legislation. Prices fluctuated in limited trade with changes either way covering one dollar. The averages were industrials 168.86 and rails 50.16. In the afternoon the market overcame earlier indecision and rallied to show on balance gains mostly covering one dollar aided by lightness of offerings. Steels were rather quiet although mostly small fractions higher with the price probe diluting enthusiasm along with estimates by some company officials that earnings in 1948 may be 20 per cent under 1947 because of increased operating costs including labour. Meatpacking held steady in face of the nation-wide strike of 100,000 C.I.O. packinghouse workers scheduled for March 16th. Prices wavered in final trading following increased profit-taking. Selling particularly unsettled selected containers, tobaccos, steels, chemicals, oils papers and motors. The market closed mostly fractions either-way with the composite average rale however still showing a minute gain. The market closed barely steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Initial weakness was due to accumulation of selling orders prompted by Secretary Anderson's statement regarding the repeal of wheat carryover legislation. Prices later rallied sharply active shorts commercial demand. Support was stimulated by the strength of the cash market, resulting from continued light producer offerings. Maize receipts in the first three days of this month in Chicago amounted to only 83 cars compared with 1,721 in the corresponding three days of last year. Towards the close the upswing attracted increased profit-taking and prices reacted one to two cents per bushel from the day's best levels.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 3

March	33.74—13
May	33.75—11
May Highest	34.06+19
May Lowest	33.63—24
July	32.90—23
October	29.86—13
December	29.46—10
March	29.31—14
May	29.15—08
Middling Spot	34.60—13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, March, 3.

March	33.71—10
May	33.77—08
July	32.94—14
October	29.97—13
December	29.51—14
Middling Spot	33.50—16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, March 3.

American Telephone and Telegraph	150
Amerex Holding Co.	25-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	33-1/2
Chase National Bank	34
Sinclair Oil Co.	16-1/2
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	45-3/4
General Electric Co.	32-3/4
General Motors	52-5/8
Ingersoll Rand bid	118
International Nickel	25-5/8
National City Bank of New York	38
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13-1/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15-1/2
Texas Corporation/exdividend	53-3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	109
U.S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	44
U.S. Steel Corporation (Common)	70-1/8
Western Union Telegraph	19-1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Thursday's opening prices: Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 32-5/8 ex. div., General Motors dol. 52-5/8, United States Steel Common dol. 69-7/8.—Reuter

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, March 3. (UPA): Very little selective buying gave the London markets a superficially brighter appearance today, but the general trend appeared downwards.

For example, despite rumours in Hollywood that Britain was on the verge of agreement, persistent selling caused the Odeon Theaters to fall one shilling, three pence to a new low of 28 shillings, nine pence—last year's high was 55 shillings, six pence—while Associated British pictures felt six pence to a new low of 15 shillings, 6 pence, compared with last year's high of 34 shillings.

This picture could be duplicated in definitely.

Foreign bonds especially Europeans, improved, while British Governments also were stronger with British transport up. Kaffirs again were neglected.

AHMEDABAD SHARES

AHMEDABAD, March 4: The market opened with a nervour tone. It went down due to bear hammering. It was pushed up due to profit-taking at a lower level.

Calico opened Rs. 1488, Highest Rs. 1488, Lowest Rs. 1458, Arvind Opened Rs. 1690, Lowest Rs. 1627, Ambica Opened Rs. 497, Highest Rs. 504, Lowest Rs. 494, Tata Deffd. Opened Rs. 1690 Highest Rs. 1703, Lowest Rs. 1665.

CLOSING RATES: Arvind Rs. 1683 Ambica Rs. 502, Calico Rs. 1462, Deffd. Rs. 1685, Jagdish Rs. 169, Jupiter Rs. 414, Ashok Rs. 635, Jahangir Rs. 1930, Mahalaxmi Rs. 702/8, Marsdan Rs. 212, Monogram Rs. 182, Rohit Rs. 427/12, Saraspur Rs. 690.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, March 4.

Coiryarn Beypore 150/160; Quilandy 175/185; Fibre Garbled 115; Ungarbled 105; Cocoanuts Raw 102; Dry 104; Cocoanut Oil 320; Copra Office 215; Dilpasand 220; Madrasnottam 230; Pepper Wynaad 720; Country 715; Dry Ginger Chernad 240; Ernad 230; Coffee Robusta 175; Timber Pali 62/65; Jungiewood 27/8/30; Vetiapone 40/42/8; Benteak 42/8/45; Teak 90/95 Mango Planks 1/2/4; Teak 12/15; Rosewood 15/20.

WORTH STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, March 3, (UPA): Trading on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth market was routine and quiet today. Buyers and sellers kept close tab on the trend in raw cotton and other commodities, while awaiting consumer reaction to higher prices in the retail field.

CROSS RATES.

LONDON, March 4.

T. T. London on New York 4.0275 Selling, 4.0325 Buying.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, March 4.

T. T New York on London per £ closing 4.02-3/4 to 4.03-1/4.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

MUTT AND JEFF— This Has Absolutely Nothing To Do With The Meat Situation — By BUD FISHER

MUTT, HOW MANY OF THOSE CIGARS DO YOU SMOKE A DAY?
THREE!
THREE A DAY AT TEN CENTS EACH - THAT'S THIRTY CENTS A DAY
YEP, THAT'S RIGHT! I SPEND ABOUT ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR ON CIGARS!
I WILL SAVE MUTT SOME MONEY!
JEFF'S CIGAR FACTORY BIGGER AND BETTER ONLY 5¢ EACH
CHOP CHOP CHOP

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Wanted Canvassers, Comm. Propagandists to work for (1) Gujrat with headquarters at Baroda and (2) for Karnatak with headquarters at Hubli. Apply: Baroda Chemical Industries Ltd., Raopura, Baroda. 8239

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MEDICAL ADLETS

A very powerful and world renowned remedy which cures Asthma completely by one dose to be taken on 25-3-48 full moon. Apply in English: Shree Mahatma Maunibaba Ayurvedic Ashram, Chitrakot, Dist. Banda, U.P. (8255)

A most powerful highly effective and world renowned remedy for Asthma. "Chitrakot Asthma Relieving Buty", cures Asthma radically by one single dose. Taken on 25-3-48 full moon. Correspondence in English. Mahatma Naga Baba Ayurved Ashram, P. O Chitrakot U.P. (8256)

LIVE STOCKS

For Sale — Alsatian Pedigreed Pups, two months old, as pets. Apply Box No. 8238 "Bombay Chronic"

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

For Sale: A Second-hand Studebaker. Apply to Box No. 8278 "Bombay Chronicle."

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted: Agents & Stockists for our Horn & Pearl Buttons. J. Smith & Co. 28/A, Free School Street, CALCUTTA. 8275

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted for immediate delivery one complete Ice Plant—new or second-hand of 5 to 10 tons daily capacity. Correspond with Box No. 8202, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted:—One complete Double Projector Talkies Machine—and standard make new or secondhand. Apply with prices and terms to National Talkies Ltd. Phagwara E.P.R. (7415)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Precision Lathes 6, 8, 10 and 16 feet have just landed. Unique opportunity for Mills, Workshops and Industries. Hindustan Electric Company, Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay 1. Telephone: 32198. 8209

Available ex. Stock 4 H.P. "Sternette" Air-Conditioning Machine complete with Motor driven Air-Blower. Contact Hindusthan Refrigeration Ltd., 9, Ezra Street, Calcutta. (8236A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are hereby invited from approved C.P.W.D. contractors for the work "Development of Southern Operational Area (S. H. Approach road to Santa Cruz Aerodrome")) at an estimated cost of Rs. 92500/-.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on 8-3-48 and opened on the same day at 12-30 p.m

Tender forms can be purchased during the office hours from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/4/- upto 7-3-48.

Tender containing any additional condition shall not be considered.

I. S. CHOPRA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Divn. No. 1.,
Commerce House, Ballard Estate,
Bombay.
7583

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notice has been given under section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act for motion to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1948-49 are discussed:—

By Mr. V. B. Gandhi—For making a provision of Rs. 1,34,320 in the Loan Works Budget, under I. —General Supervision, Collection of Revenue etc., for the work of providing balconies in the City Engineer's and Estate Agent's Departments.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
B. V. MODY,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th March, 1948.
7620

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MINISTRY OF FOOD (DIV. II)
Office of the Chief Director of Purchase
New Delhi, Dated February 1948

TENDER NOTICE

THE CHIEF DIRECTOR of Purchase, Ministry of Food, (Div. II), Jamnagar House, New Delhi, invites tenders for the Store detailed below:—

Article required — LINSEED
Quantity — 800 tons
Tender No. — D/340

Price of Tender Forms containing full particulars and conditions of Supply is Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten only) per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only (Cheques will not be accepted) to the Chief Director of Purchase quoting the tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon. Applications for tender forms will be received upto 12th March, 1948.

Applicants not already on the list of approved contractors with the Ministry of Food, must state in their application for Tender Forms the name of their bankers. (7576)

CENTRAL P. W. D. TENDERS

TENDERS are hereby re-invited from the approved C.P.W.D. Contractors for the work "Erection of Steel Hangars at Santacruz—S.H. Construction of latrines and sceptic tanks etc. to hangars (2 units) at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,150/-.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on 8-3-1948 and opened on the same day at 12-30 P.M.

Tender forms can be purchased during office hours from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/4/- upto 7-3-1948.

Tender containing any additional condition shall not be considered.

Sd/- I. S. CHOPRA
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division I,
Central P.W.D., Bombay.
7584

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DISPOSALS

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 32,050 Canadian Cotton Parachutes of 18 ft. diameter, located at No. 313 Maintenance Unit, Kankinara, Calcutta. Bids should be for a minimum of 2,000 parachutes.

RESERVE PRICE: Rs. 25/- per parachute.

LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF TENDERS: 5 P.M. on 22nd March, 1948.

PUBLIC OPENING OF TENDERS: 2-30 P.M. on 23rd March, 1948.

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "Textile—Parachutes" should be sent to the Director General of Disposals, Textiles and Leather Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.

All tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10 per cent of the total price offered, deposited in favour of the Director General of Disposals in Reserve/Imperial Bank of India or Government Treasury. Cheques or drafts on other banks and cash will not be accepted.

Permits to view the stores can be had from the Director General of Disposals, New Delhi, and the Regional Commissioners (Disposals, Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur and Madras.

All sales will be subject to "General Conditions of Contract Con. 117."

Issued by
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,
Textiles & Leather Dte.,
NEW DELHI.
7585

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of various used articles from The India United Mills Ltd. No. 1 Mill, No. 2 & 3 Mills, No. 4 Mill and No. 5 Mill, and will be received up to 13-3-48 at the registered office, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tender forms can be obtained from this Office. 7603

NOTICE

WANTED for immediate delivery one WATER TUBE BOILER, new or second-hand capable of raising 15,000 to 18,000 Lbs. steam per hour at 300 Lbs. pressure. Coal fired or oil fired.

Also wanted Diesel Engines with alternators of 5000 K.W. or above.

Offers may be sent to the undersigned.

(Sd.) N. SWAMI.
Director of Industries,
Holkar State, Indore.
(7611)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1948, at 10-30 a.m. (Std. Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1947.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Maneklal Premchand, who retires from office, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. J. R. D. Tata, who retires from office, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS LTD.,
N. N. WADIA,
Director,
Agents,
The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg., Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th March to 31st March, 1948, both days inclusive.

The dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on or after Wednesday, the 7th April, 1948, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 31st March, 1948, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

The shareholders are requested at once to notify any change of address.

Bombay, 4th March, 1948.
Tc.

The Shareholders of the Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ltd., and in particular to:—

Mrs. Gladys Mary Ainsworth, M.ss Beatrix E. Alston, Mr. C. H. T. Alston, Capt. John S. Alston, Miss Margaret S. Alston, Major W. H. S. Alston, Sir C. H. Armstrong, Kt., Miss E. B. Ashby, Mr. Ebhrahim Mamoojee Badat, Mr. V. M. Clerk & Mrs. Rasila Clerk, Mr. Duncan Fraser, Mr. Stanley Hampson, Mr. James R. James, Mrs. Beatrice De Coninck, Mrs. Nan Ellis Jones, Mr. W. Ellis Jones, Mrs. Dorothy M. H. Maclean, Mr. J. R. Macpherson, Mr. Hussen Saleh Mia, Mr. Hoosenmia A. H. Moosaa, Mr. A. S. Parak, Mr. Arthur Godwin-Powell, Mr Goolam Mahomed Dawood Seedat, Mr. Ismail Ahmed Shaikh, Mrs. Monti Garden Stirling, Mrs. Elizabeth T. A. Thomson. (7617)

B.B. & C.I. RLY.

TENDER NOTICE NO. T-LP 40

TENDERS ARE INVITED on the prescribed form G. S. 203 for the purchase of the following:

	Commodity	Quantity required in B.Ms. for Dohad
1.	Moong whole	50
2.	Toor dal plain.	500
3.	Masur dal.	500
4.	Gram dal.	1200
5.	Moong dal with husk	200
6.	Urad dal.	300
7.	Groundnut oil.	200
8.	Potatoes.	1000
9.	Onions.	200
10.	Jaggery (GUR)	1000

Tenders closing on 15th March '48 at 10-30 hrs. in the office of the President, Grain Shop Committee & Loco Works Supdt., B.B. & C.I. Rly., Dohad.

Tender forms and terms can be had from the office of the President, Grainshop Committee, Freelandgunj, Dohad, on application.

PRESIDENT,
Grainshop Committee,
Dohad.
(7619)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TENDER NOTICE.

Contract item costing over Rs. 10,000/- Class I Contract.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the G.M.'s office E. I. Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta at 12 noon on 22-3-48.

SP/E/GB4/Est/32/Pt. I for supply of C & W Antifriction white metal 466 tons.

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the office of the Controller of Stores, E. I Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs 5/- per copy to the Treasurer, E. I. Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta, may however, remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, by money order. No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration to the General Manager's office and then put into the tender box outside the Dy. General Manager (Works) room by the tenderer or his representative.

The Tender will be opened in the office of the Dy. General Manager (Works) E. I. Railway Calcutta at 12 noon on 22nd March 1948. The tenderers, if they desire, may be present at the time of opening of the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER.
7616

PUBLIC NOTICES

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AND IN THE MATTER OF VASI CALENDARING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-mentioned Company will be held at 165-67 Nagdevi Street on the 29th day of March 1948 at 11 A.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering the winding up of the Company and passing as special resolution the following resolution:—

"That the meeting of the Company (held as abovesaid) having found it fit that the Company be wound up, it has been resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Mohsin Shaik Adam Vasi of Bombay is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up, without any remuneration."

For & On behalf of
VASI CALENDARING CO. LTD
MOHSIN VASI.
Director.
Bombay, 4th March, 1948.
7614

THE MYSORE ABRASIVES LIMITED.

237/2, 13th Cross Road, Malleswaram, BANGALORE

NOTICE

AS CERTAIN formalities under the Regulation had to be complied with, this company's Notice dated 11-2-1948 calling for an extra ordinary General Body Meeting on Saturday the 6th March 1948 at 5 p.m. is cancelled.

By Order of the Board
MD. RAHIM KHALEELI.
Director-in-charge.
Bangalore, 28th February, 1948.

NOTE:—Please note that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL Meeting of this company called for on the 6th March 1948 at 3 p.m. stands in order and will be held at the Registered office of the company, vide our Notice and Balance sheet dated the 11th February 1948, sent to you. 7618

WASTE FOR SALE

AT SHREE RAM MILLS LTD., Waste Tender Forms will be available from the Office at nominal fee of Re. 1/- each. Tenders will be accepted upto 4 p.m. of 10-3-48. 7621

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 12 Tans 3 Cwts. Genuine Zinc Oxide Paint (moist) packed in kegs of 56 lbs. each, on Wednesday the 10th Inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown in the compound of Shree Nivas Cotton Mills Ltd. at DeLisle Road, Lower Parel under instructions from M/s The India Paint Colour & Varnish Co. Ltd. of No 2, Clive Street Calcutta and on a/c at the risk of M/s. Ezra Bros. of Bombay, the defaulting purchasers.

Terms: 25 per cent cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 MOTOR FISHING VESSELS.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, M/s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 10th March, 1948, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Boat Hard Road, Kolsa Bunder, Mazagaon, in one or separate lots:—5 Motor Fishing Vessels in good conditions. 45' length with Chrysler Engines. On view Terms:—25 per cent cash deposit, delivery within 3 days against balance payment.

BENNETT & CO.

PRECIOUS JEWELLERY AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 7th at 10 A.M. at G.I.P. Matunga Porsdadi Shree Jain Cutchi Gujar Samaj Wady, Laxminarayan Lane, By order of Shah Chunilal Bhicaji, the mortgagee. On view tomorrow. M. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

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FOR DOCTORS' ATTENTION

"BENCARD" Products.
For Treatment of Anaemia.

LIVER INJECTIONS

Ext. Hepatis Inject (Bencard) Strength 10 Units equivalent to 50 gm. of fresh liver per c.c. Box of 6 x 2 c.c ampoules Rs. 4/8/-.

GREENOSAN TABLETS

Bottle of 100 tablets Rs. 4/-

Each tablet contains:—

Vitamin A 500 Units, Vit. B1 0.3 mg., Vit. B2 0.3 mg. Nicotinic Acid (P.P. Factor) 1.5 mg., Vit. C (150 Units) 7.5 mg., Vit. D 60 Units, Vit. E 0.1 mg., Vit. K 1,000 DAM Units, Vit. B Complex from 0.5 mg., of Yeast, Calcium Phosphate 66.0 mg., Iron, Chlorophyll and Lecithin.

Four tablets contain two-thirds of an adult's daily need.

INDICATIONS.

1. In all conditions of Hypovitaminosis.
2. As a Supplement to Specific Therapy in Anaemia.
3. For Routine use throughout Pregnancy.
4. In Resistant Cases of Iron deficient Anaemia.
5. In the Anaemia of Chronic Arthritis.
6. As General Tonic in "Rundown" Conditions and Convalescence.
7. In Surgical Tuberculosis with severe Secondary Anaemia.
8. Anorexia.
9. Eye Conditions and Night Blindness.
10. Skin Diseases.

DOSE.

Children: 1 to 2 tablets. Adults: 2 to 3 tablets three times daily.

C. L. BENCARD (1934) LTD. LONDON.

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Cama Chambers, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

India's True Ambassador...

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